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OLD

NEW-YORK REVIVED.

I.

THE SLOOP TRADE OF NEW-YORK IN 1803.

1.—The following statement of the number of regular market vessels, of from five to one hundred tons burden, which paid *yearly* wharfage in New York, in 1803, will indicate the extensive near-by trade of the city at the period immediately preceding the employment, on our waters, of steamboats:

Albany.....	47	Cortlandt.....	4
Brookhaven.....	34	Cold Spring.....	3
Bushwick.....	3	Cow Harbor.....	1
Brooklyn.....	11	Cow Bay.....	5
Bridgeport.....	7	Closter.....	3
Buttermilk Falls.....	2	Croton.....	2
Brantford.....	9	Chatham.....	2
Barbadoes Neck.....	4	Catskill.....	8
Bonham Town.....	2	Dover, N. J.....	15
Bridgetown.....	1	Derby.....	3
Blue Point.....	2	Dosoris.....	1
Belleville.....	1	Dennis.....	1
Beckman's Mills.....	1	Elizabethtown.....	20
Bergen.....	1	Egg Harbor.....	3
Cornwall.....	14	Esopus.....	7
Coxsackie.....	5	East Haddam.....	2
Coeymans.....	4	East Chester.....	2
	1		

NEW YORK
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Fairfield	24	New Windsor	4
Flushing	2	New Rotterdam	2
Flushing	5	New Rochelle	4
Flushing	4	Nantucket	1
Greenwich, Conn.	9	New Utrecht	4
Greenwich	3	Newtown	3
Greenburgh	3	New Baltimore	2
Greenburgh	3	New Paltz	2
Gulfton	7	Norwich	8
Great Neck	1	Nine Partners	2
Greatbury	2	Oyster Bay	5
Gravesend	1	Orange Town	2
Great Egg Harbor	3	Oak Hill	1
Hempstead	25	Poughkeepsie	13
Hartford	15	Paterson	9
Hanington, L. I.	14	Pawcaucht	2
Hackensack	9	Peekskill	4
Hudson	9	Perth Amboy	4
Hudson	3	Piscataway	5
Hingham	2	Rahway	17
Haverstraw	3	Rye	9
Haldam	2	River Head	6
Harlem	1	Richmond	4
Howel	2	Red Hook	3
Hillp	11	Rhinebeck	3
Jackson	3	Rye Neck	1
Killingworth	10	Rochester	2
Kindhook	6	Rockland	3
Kingbridge	1	Stamford	11
Lansburgh	16	Smithtown	15
Lyme	9	Saybrook	19
Long Island	5	Shrewsbury	16
Little Egg Harbor	10	Sagg Harbor	18
Luzenburgh	2	South River	14
Middletown	26	South Amboy	8
Milford	4	Schodack	4
Middleton Point	12	Sonhold	6
Mount Pleasant	10	Sawplis	4
Marlbrough	1	Staten Island	9
Marble Neck	1	Southfield, S. I.	2
Meriden	1	Stonington	14
Merric	1	Second River	1
New York	147	Stafford	7
New Haven	18	Saugerties	1
New London	18	Stauter's Landing	1
Norwalk	15	Saddle River	1
Northfield	16	Saugatuc	1
New Brunswick	12	Squan	1
Newark	9	Strattonborough	3

Troy.....	32	Woodbridge.....	9
Tarrytown.....	12	Weathersfield.....	4
Taunton.....	3	Wallabout.....	1
Tappan.....	4	Waterford.....	5
Tuckertown.....	2	Westchester.....	3
Thompson's Creek.....	1	Washington.....	2
Tenefly.....	1	Wading River.....	2
Wapping's Creek.....	8	Wilsea's Landing.....	2
West Farms.....	1	Yonkers.....	2
Wamus.....	1	Yarmouth.....	2
West Fields.....	13		

The following is a list of the packet-vessels which sailed between New York and the neighboring villages, in the same year (1803), carrying freight and passengers:

Amboy.....	2	Greensburgh.....	5
Albany.....	35	Huntington.....	11
Alexandria.....	2	Horse Neck.....	5
Brookhaven.....	9	Hempstead.....	3
Bridgeport.....	4	Hartford.....	8
Branford.....	1	Hudson.....	7
Breakneck.....	1	Hackinsack.....	7
Boston.....	8	Haverstraw.....	8
Baltimore.....	3	Killingworth.....	9
Connecticut-river.....	2	Lyme.....	2
Cow Bay.....	3	Lansingburgh and Troy.....	30
Cold Spring.....	1	Long Island.....	6
Charleston, S. C.....	3	Mamaroneck.....	3
Coxsackie.....	5	Middletown, N. J.....	5
Catskill.....	6	Milford.....	2
Cornwall.....	7	Middletown, Conn.....	8
Cortlandt.....	2	New Jersey—various.....	63
Clarkestown.....	2	Norfolk.....	7
Closter.....	6	New Rochelle.....	2
Derby.....	5	Newport.....	5
Duchess County.....	3	New Haven.....	11
East Chester.....	2	Nantucket.....	2
East Hampton.....	1	New London and Norwich.....	7
Elizabeth Town.....	8	New Brunswick.....	7
Egg Harbor.....	1	Newburgh.....	11
Esopus.....	7	New Windsor.....	6
Flushing.....	3	Nova Scotia.....	8
Fairfield.....	4	Newark.....	7
Greenwich, Conn.....	3	New Baltimore.....	1
Guilford.....	4	North River—various.....	65

Providence	7	Southold	8
Philadelphia	7	Stamford	8
Paterson	2	Sagg Harbor	4
Rye	3	Saybrooke and Lyme	3
Richmond	15	Staten Island	10
Rahway and Middletown ..	7	Sing Sing	2
Red Hook	3	Tappan	7
Smithtown	3	Yonkers	1

II.

THE TRADE OF NEW-YORK IN 1812.

The following exhibit of the Packets and Market Boats running *regularly* and *constantly* into the port of New York, in 1812, will indicate, when compared with the preceding table, the immediate effect of the introduction of Steam, on American waters:

Albany steamboats.....	5	Charleston, S. C.....	10
“ packets.....	31	Cold Spring, L. I.....	5
“ lumber ships.....	20	Clinton.....	1
Alexandria, Va.....	2	Cow Bay, L. I.....	2
Athens.....	6	Chatham, Conn.....	2
Amboy, So., boats.....	5	DeNoyelle's Landing.....	1
“ packets.....	7	Derby and Stratford, Conn.	3
“ and Borden-		Danford Cove, Philipstown.	2
town.....	5	Dover, N. J.....	15
Baltimore.....	6	East Haddam, Conn.....	2
Bridgeport.....	5	East Chester, N. Y.....	1
Bristol, R. I.....	2	Elizabethtown Point steam-	
Black Rock, Conn.....	3	boats.....	6
Boston.....	14	Elizabethtown packets.....	4
Branford, Conn.....	6	Esopus N. Y.....	8
Buttermilk Falls.....	1	Falmouth, Conn.....	1
Barrenat and Marlboro' ..	20	Flatbush, L. I.....	1
Brockhaven and vicinity ..	30	Fredericksburg, Va.....	2
Coxsackie.....	6	Flushing, L. I.....	2
Courtdant, N. Y.....	3	Five Mile River, Conn.....	3
Cornwall, N. Y.....	2	Fort Montgomery.....	2
Catskill	7	Fishkill.....	4

Great Neck, L. I.....	1	Piscataway, N. J.....	6
Greenwich, Conn.....	8	Philipstown.....	4
Guilford, Conn.....	6	Peekskill.....	5
Hartford, Conn.....	10	Poughkeepsie.....	8
Haverstraw, N. Y.....	10	Philadelphia.....	16
Hackinsack, N. J.....	7	Petersburg.....	2
Horse Neck, Conn.....	3	Providence, R. I.....	9
Hudson.....	10	Portland, Me.....	1
Hingham, Mass.....	4	Rahway, N. J.....	18
Huntington, L. I.....	8	Richmond, Va.....	10
Hempstead Harbor.....	4	Riverhead, L. I.....	6
Haddam, Conn.....	2	Rye Neck.....	1
Howell, N. J.....	4	Rockland, N. Y.....	2
Islip, L. I.....	3	Red Hook.....	2
Killingworth, Conn.....	5	Rhinebeck.....	2
Kinderhook, N. Y.....	2	Second River, N. J.....	8
Lewis's Landing, N. R....	2	Savannah, Geo.....	9
Lansburg.....	12	Schodack.....	2
Little Egg Harbor.....	20	Slaughter's Landing, N. R.	1
Lyme, Conn.....	3	Staten Island steamboats..	4
Mount Pleasant.....	4	Shrewsbury, N. J.....	4
Middletown, Conn.....	3	Stonington, Conn.....	4
Mill River, Conn.....	2	Saybrook, Conn.....	14
Middlesex Landing, Conn..	3	Sag Harbor, L. I.....	5
Mamaroneck, N. Y.....	1	Southold, L. I.....	5
Murfreesboro', N. C.....	2	Smithtown, L. I.....	8
Milford, Conn.....	3	Stamford, Conn.....	6
Middletown, N. J.....	7	Saugatuck, Conn.....	2
Middletown Point, N. J....	4	Saw Pits, N. Y.....	3
Nyack.....	2	Smith's Landing, N. R....	1
Newark packets.....	6	Staatsburg, N. Y.....	2
" stone boats.....	3	Tappan, N. Y.....	14
Newburgh.....	10	Tom's River and Barne-	
New Windsor, N. Y.....	4	gat, N. J.....	25
New London, Conn.....	2	Tarrytown, N. Y.....	3
Norwich, Conn.....	3	Troy.....	30
Newbero, N. C.....	6	Taunton, Mass.....	4
New Haven, Conn.....	9	Tinnecock, L. I.....	2
Norwalk, Conn.....	4	Woodbridge, N. J.....	12
Newport, R. I.....	3	Waterford, N. Y.....	8
New Brunswick, N. J.,		Whitesburg, N. Y.....	2
sloops.....	6	Wapping's Creek, N. Y....	3
New Brunswick, N. J.,		Washington, N. C.....	5
packets.....	7	Wareham, Mass.....	10
New Rochelle.....	2	West Camp.....	1
Nantucket.....	3	Warren, N. Y.....	3
New Paltz.....	2	Wilmington, N. C.....	2
New Bedford, Mass.....	2	West Farms.....	1
Norfolk, Va.....	4	West Point.....	1
Oyster Bay, L. I.....	2	West Chester, N. Y.....	1
Paterson, N. J.....	4	Yonkers.....	3

The foregoing list contains *only* those coasters which were *constant traders*, and it is presumed there was as great a number of *irregular* coasters to this port.

III.

THE LITTLE APPLE-WOMAN.

There were few living in New York, who, in 1856, did not know the "Little Apple-Woman." Her bent form, as she crouched upon her little wooden bench in Broadway, with her basket of apples and peanuts by her side, for seventeen years, had daily presented itself to those passing up and down that busy thoroughfare. None had been so hurried or engrossed but, in passing, they had given a moment's glance to the spot where she was accustomed to sit, and it had been rare, indeed, that she had not been in her wonted place, her head bent upon her bosom, herself seemingly unconscious of the passing crowd—the contents of her basket mutely setting forth her wants and her resignation. Her *petite* figure, her age, and her principal staple, long before had given her the name of the "Little Apple-Woman," and by this appellation only had she been generally known. She did not beg, and her silence and submissiveness were wondered at. Her seat she occupied in Broadway—the self-same quiet, unobtrusive being—during the passing away of half a generation. On Thursday the first of May, 1856, she was missed

from this her accustomed seat; illness had kept her away. On Saturday, the third, she died.

The biography of the "Little Apple-Woman" shows but few facts. She was born in Potsdam, near Berlin, Prussia, July 6, 1766. Her maiden name was ELIZABETH MATIAS. Her father was poor and worked at weaving. She married her first husband, PETER BOSSEL, who was also a weaver, when she was about 20 years of age. By this husband she had six children. He dying, she was married again, to one JOHN CARL, a bell-maker, and had four children more. He died in 1829, and she has not married since. In 1839 she came to this country, in company with her then only living child, a daughter, and her daughter's husband, Mr. HOLLE, a shoemaker. She lived with this son-in-law, in New York, up to the day of her death. Being 73 years of age when she arrived in New York, and unable to work, she commenced to earn her living by selling apples. She first took her position opposite the Park, and for years sat in front of Mr. STEWART'S store, then opposite the Park. When Mr. STEWART moved to his new place, corner of Chambers street, she moved to opposite No. 409 Broadway, where she continued till the first of May, 1856, as above stated, her final appearance in public.

We have already said that it was rare the "Little Apple-Woman" was not at her place—none but the very coldest and stormiest days served to keep her away. Her hour of arrival was uniformly 9 o'clock in the morning, and departure 5 o'clock P. M. She invariably walked both ways. For the last three years of her life she performed this foot-journey from near the corner of Avenue B and Fourth street, the

residence, during that time, of her son-in-law. From her meagre sales she earned enough to furnish herself barely in clothes. Though never begging, a few pence dropped into her basket were not resented. She was a member of the Lutheran Church in Walker street, and a constant attendant upon its services. She was buried from here on Sunday, in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Middle Village, Long Island. Mrs. CARL was but four feet seven inches high. She had dark eyes, a nose very much hooked, and a dark complexion. She was altogether a notable and worthy woman.—*New York Times*, May, 1856.

DEATH OF THE "OLD APPLE-WOMAN."—On Saturday last, died in this city, Mrs. Elizabeth Carl, aged 90. She has for many years been familiar to many of our readers as the "Old Apple-Woman," who so long graced the steps in front of Stewart's dry-goods store. When Stewart moved his establishment, the little old woman changed her location to the store of Roe Lockwood, No. 409 Broadway, where she has ever since remained. At the age of 73 she came to this country, and being too old to work and too poor to remain idle, she has for seventeen years past earned her subsistence by selling apples. She was a worthy woman, and died as she had lived, an exemplary Christian.—*New York Tribune*, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

I V.

THE CHURCH OF OLD NEW-YORK IN 1705.*

PRESENT STATE OF RELIGION.—The Protestant Religion is settled here by Act of Assembly, as *Establish'd in England*, except in *Suffolk* County. There is Provision for one Minister of *Trinity* Church in the City of *New-York* at 160 *l* per Annum, with other Advantages to Mr. *Vesey* the present worthy Incumbent. In *Queen's* County on *Nassaw Island* 120 *l* for two between them. 40 *l*. for one in the County of *Richmond*. In *West-Chester* a Maintainance for two at 50 *l*. each, 1 in the Town of *West-Chester*, and 1 at *Rye*, besides, Her Majesty allows 130 *l*. per Annum for the Chaplain of the Forces: A *Latin* Free-School is likewise establish'd at *New-York*, by the influence of His Excellency the Lord *Cornbury*, with 2 others, by which means sound Religion visibly gains ground there. There are also Proposals going on for Building a College on the *Queen's Farm* by Subscription.

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM THE SOCIETY.—To Mr. *John Barlow* at *West-Chester* 50 *l*. per An. and a Benevolence of 30 *l*. To Mr. *Elias Neau* Catechist at *New-York*, 50 *l*. per An. and 15 *l*. for Books. To Mr. *Pritchard*, Rector of *Rye*, 15 *l*. for Books. To Mr. *Cleator*, Schoolmaster at *Rye*, 15 *l*. p. Annum.

DEMANDS UPON THE SOCIETY.—1 Minister for *Richmond* or *Staten Island*, for whom 40 *l*. per An. is settled by Act of Assembly, but no Church built yet. 1 Schoolmaster for *New-York*.

* From the Report of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1 Schoolmaster for *Albany*. 1 Minister for *Kingston* in *Wlster County*. 1 Minister for *Skennectedy* *Garrison* and *Albany*, who will do signal Service, especially if he could speak, or would learn, the *Dutch* and *Indian* Languages. 1 Schoolmaster for *West-Chester County*.

LONG ISLAND. PRESENT STATE OF RELIGION. Here are many *Dutch*, especially in *King's-County*, who have several Congregations, but no Minister at present, only are assisted by Mr. *Vesey* of *New-York*; In *Queen's County* and *SUFFOLK* Two Church of *England* Congregations; many *Independents*, some *Quakers*, and *Libertines*.

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM THE SOCIETY.—To Mr. *William Vrguhart* at *Jamaica*, maintained by the Subscription of the clergymen of *Yorkshire*, 50 *l.* per Annum, and 15 *l.* for Books. To Mr. *John Thomas*, Rector of *Hempstead*, 50 *l.* per Annum and 15 *l.* for Books.

DEMANDS UPON THE SOCIETY.—1 Minister who would take the Charge of a School in *King's County*, might do considerable Service. 1 Minister for *Newton* in *Queen's County*, where there is a Church built. 1 Minister for *Oyster-Bay*. 1 Minister for *Suffolk County* of great use.

V.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE LAW FOR ASSIZING
ALL KINDS OF VICTUALS BROUGHT TO
THE PUBLICK MARKETS OF THE CITY
OF NEW-YORK. 1764.*

All Sorts of Provisions, (live Fish, Bread and Flour, salted Beef and Pork in Barrels and Half Barrels, Milk, Hog's Lard, Butter in Firkins and Tubs, Oysters, Clams and Muscels) must be sold in the publick Markets, under the Penalty of 40s. for the Seller, and 40s. for the Purchaser.

No Provisions, but those above-mentioned, to be housed, under any Pretence whatever; and Country People arriving in the City in the Forenoon of the Day, with Provisions, must immediately repair to one of the publick Markets, and there expose them to Sale, under the Penalty of £3. And any Person suffering Provisions to be put into their Houses, except as before excepted, are liable to a like Fine of £3. No Huckster, or other Person whatsoever, usually practising the buying of Provisions, to sell again, may purchase before 12 o'Clock, in any Day throughout the Year, under the Penalty of £3 for every Offence.

Beef, from and including the 20th of June, to and including the 25th of Dec., to be sold for no more than 3½d. per lb. And from and including the 26th of Dec. to and including the 24th of June, 4½d. The Tallow included at the said Rates, when the Beef is sold by the Quarter.

* From Hugh Galne's *New-York Pocket Almanack*, for the Year 1764.

Pork, from and including the 1st of Sept. to and including the last of Feb. 4d. per lb., and from and including the 1st of March, to and including the last of Aug. 5d. per lb.

Veal, for a hind Quarter, from and including the 1st of Sept. to and including the last of Feb. 6d. per lb. and for a fore Quarter in that Time, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d; and from and including the 1st of March, to and including the last of Aug. for a hind Quar. 5d. and a fore Quarter 4d. per lb. and for any Part or Parts the same Price. Head and Pluck $\frac{1}{3}$.

Mutton, from and including the first of July, to and including the last of Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb.; and from and including the 1st of Dec. to the last of June inclusive, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Lamb, from the 1st of March, to the last of April inclusive, 9d. lb. and from the 1st of May, to the first of June inclusive, 7d. and from the 2d. of June, to the last of Feb. 4d.

Butter, from the 1st of June, to the 15th of Sept. inclusive, 9d., and from the 16th of Sept. to the 25th of Dec. inclusive, 1s. and from the 26th of Dec. to the last of May inclusive, $\frac{1}{3}$ per lb.

Black Fish and Sea Bass, 3d. lb. Oysters in the Shell, $\frac{2}{6}$ per Bushel; opened, do. $\frac{3}{6}$ per Gallon; Clams by the Hund. 9d.

Milk, from the 1st of May, to the last of Oct. inclusive, 4 Coppers a Quart; and from the 1st. of Nov. to the last of April inclusive, 5 Coppers a Quart.

A Breach of the Act, for the sale of Beef, is a Fine of £3. Smaller Meats, 30s. And any other Articles of Provision mentioned in the Act, 10s. And if the Offender be a Slave, the Fine to be paid by the Master or Mistress.

VI.

NOTES CONCERNING THE OLD TAVERNS IN
THE CITY.

1. THE QUEEN'S HEAD TAVERN, in December, 1731, stood "in William-street, not far from "Captain Anthony Rutgers," (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 321, December 21, 1731,) whose house was in Maiden Lane.

2. THE SCOTCH ARMS, in September, 1732, stood opposite Coenties Market, (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 358, September 4, 1732)—then in Coenties Slip.

3. THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, existed in 1731. (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 280, March 8, 1730-1.) In 1737, it was next door to the FIGHTING COCKS, (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 600, May 16, 1737;) in 1748, on the Great Dock, at the foot of Broad-street, (*Parker's Weekly Post-boy*, 283, June 20, 1748;) and was re-opened, under the sign of THE GENTLEMEN'S AND EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE AND TAVERN, in December, 1749, by Andrew Ramsey, "next door to where Mr. Cox lately "kept it, near the Exchange," corner of Water and Wall-streets; (*The N. Y. Weekly Post-boy*, 361, December 18, 1749.) In May, 1750, it was taken by Richard Clark Cooke, and appears to have dropped its old title and assumed that of THE KING'S ARMS. (*The N. Y. Weekly Post-boy*, 381, May 7, 1750.) A few weeks afterwards, Mr. Ramsay announced his intention to remove to the West Indies. (*The N. Y. Weekly Post-boy*, 339, July 2, 1750.)

4. THE HORSE AND CART. In 1732, a meeting

of the Proprietors of Equivalent Lands granted to Hanley & Co., met at this Tavern; (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 364, October 16, 1732;) and in 1733, they met there a second and a third time; (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 390, April 16, 1733; and 416, October 15, 1733.) In 1749, a servant man, belonging to David Nevius, of Canterbury, Conn., ran away from this Tavern; (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 356, November 13, 1749.) and, in 1750, the celebrated George Burns, "who had lately kept Tavern opposite the Merchants Coffee-house," became its Landlord. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 393, July 30, 1750.) It stood in William-street, near Fulton.

5. "THE COFFEE HOUSE" is referred to in *The N. Y. Gazette*, 396, May 28, 1733, and in Zenger's *New-York Weekly Journal*, 122, March 8, 1735; but it is not known whether reference is made to the EXCHANGE, the MERCHANTS', or some other named COFFEE-HOUSE.

6. THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN. In 1735, this Tavern stood "in Smith [William] street, near "the old Dutch-Church" in Garden-street, now Exchange-place. (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 511, August 11, 1736.)

7. THE PINE-APPLE, kept by Benjamin Kierstede, in 1734, stood on the New Dock, near the foot of Wall-street; (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 490, March 18, 1734;) and it was the head-quarters of several of the Privateers, in 1743-6. (*The N. Y. Weekly Post-boy*, 40, October 17, 1743, *Ibid.* 74, June 18, *Ibid.* 85, September 3, *Ibid.* December 3, 1744; and *Ibid.* 195, October 13, 1746.)

Kierstede was its landlord as late as September 6, 1749; (*Ibid.* 355, November 6, 1749.)

8. THE ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON stood at the foot of Wall-street, "below the Meal

"Market." (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 511, August 11, 1735.)

9. THE THREE PIGEONS stood near Mr. Samuel Bourdet's, in Smith, now the lower part of William-street. (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 514, September 1, 1735.)

10. ROBERT TODD, VINTER, after the fashion of other Tavern Keepers, afforded rooms for public entertainments; (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 533, January 13; *Ibid.* 535, February 3, 1735. *The Weekly New-York Post-boy*, 102, December 31, 1744;) and some of the prizes of that day settled their accounts there. (*Ibid.* 105, January 21, 1745.) Mr. Todd died in the latter part of 1745. (*Ibid.* 147, November 11, 1745.)

The place where he transacted business is not known to us.

11. OBADIAH HUNT kept a tavern, next door to the Custom House, on the North side of Dock (*Pearl*) street, a short distance East from White-hall; but, about 1735, he sold it to William English. (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 533, January 13, 1735.)

12. WILLIAM ENGLISH, purchased Obadiah Hunt's old stand, as above stated; but nothing more is known of him.

13. THE JAMAICA PILOT-BOAT stood on the corner of Wall-street, opposite "The Meal Market," as the old Wall-street Market was then called.

On Sunday, the 18th of January, 1735, a fire broke out there, but was speedily extinguished. (*The N. Y. Gazette*, 534, January 20, 1735.)

14. MR. S——S'S TAVERN. The following from *The N. Y. Gazette*, 541, March 15, 1736

will convey all we have been able to discover concerning one of the early Tavern Keepers in New York:

"We hear that about two years ago a certain *Irish* Gentlewoman was brought into this Province a Servant, but she pretended to be "great Fortune, worth some Thousands (was "call'd the *Irish Beauty*) her Master confirming "the same, a certain young man (Mr. S - - ds) "courted her, and she seeming shy, her Master, "for a certain Sum of Money makes the Match, " & they were Married, and go to their Country "seat, but she not pleased with that, perswades "her Husband to remove to the City of *New-York* and set up a great Tavern, they did so. "Next, she perswades her Husband to imbark "for *Ireland* to get her great Portion, when he "comes there, he finds her Mother a Weeder of "Gardens to get Bread. In his absence *Madam* "becomes acquainted with one *Davis*, and they "sell and pack up her Husband's Effects (which "were considerable) and imbark for North-Carolina; when they come thero they pass for "Man and Wife, and he first sells the Negros "and other effects, then sells her Cloaths, and at "last sells her for a Servant, & with the produce returns to his Wife in *Rhode-Island*, as "having made a good Voyage. [*Let this be a* "Caution to - - -"]"

15. THE ROSE AND CROWN, in June, 1736, stood "by the Old Slip Market." (*N. Y. Gazette*, 553 June 7, 1736.)

16. THE FIGHTING COCKS, in 1737, stood adjoining THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, in Wall-street, near the East River. (*N. Y. Gazette*, 600, May 9, 1737.)

17. THE COCOA-NUT TREE, kept by Richard Baber, stood, in 1737, "on the New Dock," at the foot of Wall-street. (*N. Y. Gazette*, 612, July 25, 1737.)

18. THE SHIP AGROUND ON THE DOCK, in 1738, stood "on the Dock, near the Meal Market," at the foot of Wall-street. (*N. Y. Gazette*, 644, March 14, 1737.)

19. THE JAMAICA ARMS, kept by Benjamin Pain, in 1744, stood "on the New Dock," at the foot of Wall-street; (*N. Y. Weekly Post-boy*, 73, June 11, 1744) and it was evidently a head-quarters for privateers. (*Ibid.*, 288, July 25, 1748.)

20. THE MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, was an important Public-house, as early as 1744. (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 84, August 27, 1744.) It stood at the corner of Wall and Water-streets, (*Ibid.* 323, March 27, 1749;) and public sales were made there. (*Ibid.* 298, October 3, 1748; *Ibid.* 371, February 26; *Ibid.* 377, April 9, 1750.)

It gave the name of "Coffee-house Slip" to the slip at the foot of Wall-street; and the name is still often used by old persons, when referring to that locality.

21. THE GRIFFEN, also a resort for Privateers, stood, in 1744, "on the New Dock," at the foot of Wall-street. (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 85, September 3, 1744.)

22. THE UNION FLAG, a country tavern, stood, in 1745, a little beyond Turtle Bay, on the road to Boston. (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 105, January 21, 1745.)

23. THE ADMIRAL VERNON, was a tavern in this city, in 1745; (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 107,

February 4, 1745;) but we have been unable to ascertain where it stood.

24. A Tavern was also kept, about the same period, by George Nicholls; but we have been able to learn no more of it or its Landlord, than that Anthony Rutgers, Brewer, was his Administrator. (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 113, March 18, 1745.)

25. THE HARTFORDSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE HOUSE, which stood "opposite the Secretary's Office," at the corner of Whitehall and Market-field-streets, appears to have been a resort for the Military, in 1746. (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 157, January 20, 1745-6.)

26. THE GREEN DRAGON, kept by William Creed, stood "on the New Dock," near the foot of Wall-street, (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 198, November 3, 1746;) and appears to have enjoyed the advantage of the Sheriff's sales. (*Ibid.*)

27. A Tavern was kept "near Coentjes-Market," by Peter De Joneourt; but we have found no further particulars concerning it, except the fact that he "left off keeping" it, in November, 1746. (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 199, November 10, 1746.)

28. The widow SUSANNA LAWRENCE, kept a Tavern "on the Dock, near the Meal Market, at 'the lower End of Wall Street.'" (*The Weekly Post-boy*, 169, April 14, 1746.) Her house was a resort for Privateers; (*Ibid.* 223, April 27, 1747; *Ibid.* 271, April 4, and *Ibid.* 283, June 20, 1748;) and in an advertisement for its sale, in 1749, it was described as "the Corner House on Bur-net's Key," the North-west corner of Wall and Front-streets, with "a Store-house thereto adjoin-

"ing on the Side of Wall-street Slip." (*Ibid.* 311, January 2, 1749.)

29. THE SPREAD EAGLE, kept by Hamilton Hewetson, was in the "rear of Whitehall-Slip." (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 241, August 31, 1747, Supplement.)

30. ADAM VAN DER BERG kept a Tavern and Race-course on the Church-farm, probably in the vicinity of the present Astor House, (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 242, September 7, 1747; *Ibid.* 396, August 20, 1750.)

31. The widow NIBLETT kept a Tavern, in New-York; but we have no other account of it than a notice "that she now leaves off to keep a "Publick House of Entertainment." (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 247, October 12, 1747.)

32. THE WHITE SWAN, kept by Agnes Minott, was "near the Ferry-stairs," but *which* Stairs is not known, although it is probable that those at the foot of Maiden Lane were referred to. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 265, February 15, 1748.)

33. MRS. VALENTINE kept a Tavern, which was resorted to by Privateers. It was "on the "New Dock," at the foot of Wall-street. (*The N. Y. Weekly Post-boy*, 271, March 28, 1748.)

34. THE *Devonshire* MAN-OF-WAR Tavern, kept by Mr. Lewis, "near the White-Hall Slip," was the stopping-place of the Philadelphia Post. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 273, April 11, 1748.)

35. THE WIDOW CANNON kept a Tavern "on "the Dock," a resort for Privateers; (*The N. Y. Packet*, 274, April 18, and *Ibid.* 283, June 20, 1748;) but the exact locality of the house is not now known.

36. THE LEOPARD TAVERN, kept by Thomas Lepper, was "near the Long Bridge," at the foot of Broad-street. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 293, August 29, and *Ibid.* 306, November 28, 1748.)

37. THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, was opened as an Ordinary, by the same Thomas Lepper, "opposite to the Merchants Coffee-house," in Wall-street, on the twenty-second of May, 1750. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 284, May 28, 1750.)

38. THE SIR PETER WARREN'S HEAD, kept by Mr. Ramsay, formerly of THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, was referred to, but its locality was not given, in 1749; (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 318, February 20, 1749;) but, soon after, he appears to have left this establishment, and opened THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, "next door to where "Mr. Cox lately kept it." (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 361, December 18, 1749.)

39. THE HORSE AND MANGER TAVERN, kept by Edward Willett, was "near the Slaughter-House," which stood on the bank of the East-river, near the foot of James-street. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 330, May 15, 1749; *Map of the City*, 1742-4, by David Grim.)

40. THE DOLPHIN TAVERN, stood "near the "Work-house," near the site of the new Court-house in the Park. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 351, October 9, 1749; *Map of the City*, 1742-4, by David Grim.)

41. ELIZABETH CARTHEW appears to have kept a Public-house, near the Fort; but, on the first of May, 1750, she removed to Broad-street. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 371, February 26, 1751.)

42. THE KING'S ARMS TAVERN, was opened by Richard Clark Cooke, in May, 1750, in the

house recently kept by Andrew Ramsay, under the sign of THE GENTLEMEN'S AND EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE AND TAVERN, near the Exchange, at the foot of Broad-street. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 381, May 7, 1750.)

43. GEORGE BURNS, subsequently well known to historical students as the Landlord of the house where, in the fall of 1765, the Merchants met, to oppose the Stamp Act, kept a Tavern "opposite to the Merchants' Coffee-house," in Wall-street; but we know nothing more about it than the fact that he left it, in 1750, to become the Landlord of "the noted Sign of THE HORSE "AND CART." (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 393, July 30, 1750.)

44. THE WIDOW BAKER appears to have kept a Tavern, "over against the Merchant's Coffee-House," in Wall-street; but nothing more is known of it than that derived from a shipper's advertisement, referring to the Agents of the vessel, at that house. (*The N. Y. Post-boy*, 138, September 9, 1745.)

H. B. D.

Morrisania, N. Y., August, 1866.

VII.

CEREMONIAL OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CITY HALL.

[From *The Commercial Advertiser*, vi., 1738, Friday, May 27, 1803.]

Yesterday afternoon the honorable the Mayor and Corporation of this city, attended by the gentlemen of the bar and escorted by a detachment of Artillery, and of the uniform companies of militia, commanded by Major Curtenius and Loomis, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New City Hall, in front of the Park.

Precisely at 6 o'clock, on signal guns being fired, his honour the Mayor, assisted by Mr. M'Comb, the architect, laid the stone at the southeast corner of the edifice. The artillery fired a federal salute, and the band of music performed a military air. After which the Mayor delivered a short appropriate address, which was received with the acclamations of a vast concourse of citizens assembled on the occasion. A *feu de joie* by the uniform corps concluded the ceremonies of the day. The detachment on marching from the ground, paraded in the Park and was served with refreshments provided by the Corporation.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Military,
Citizens,
Master Builders,
High Constable and Marshal,
Door-keeper and Messenger,
Deputy Sheriffs,

President & Vice-President of the Mechanic Society.

Chamberlain and Clerk,

Comptroller and Superintendant of the Alms-House,

Street Commissioner and Surveyor of the Customs,

Police Magistrates,

Constables.	{	<i>Ex-members of the Board,</i>	}	Constables.
		Assistants of the 7th and 6th Wards,		
		Alderman of 5th & Assistant of 4th do.		
		Alderman and Assistant of 2d do.		
		Alderman and Assistant of 1st do.		

Mayor and Recorder,

Clerks of Supreme and Circuit Courts,

Gentlemen of the Bar,

Grand Master, and Spanish Consul,

Judges of Supreme Court, & Members of Congress,

Marshals.	{	Mayor of Albany and Chancellor of State,				}	Marshals.
		High Sheriff of the City and County,					
		Alderman and Assistant of the 7th Ward,					
		do.	do.	6th	do.		
		do.	do.	5th	do.		
		do.	do.	4th	do.		
		do.	do.	3d	do.		
do.	do.	2d	do.				
do.	do.	1st	do.				

Mayor and Recorder.

[From the *Morning Chronicle*, 202, Friday, May 27, 1803.]

NEW CITY HALL—Yesterday the foundation stone of the New City Hall was laid by his honor, the Mayor, at the head of a procession, composed of the Common Council, Public Officers, Mechanic Society, &c. &c.

Gen. Steven's regiment of artillery, under Major Curtenius, and a detachment from Col. Morton's infantry, under command of Maj. Loomis, formed the escort.

The procession commenced at the City Hall, [Wall-street, opposite Broad,] and proceeded through Broad-street, Beaver-st. and Broadway, to the Park, where the military formed and saluted the Mayor and Recorder as they passed along the line.

The stone being laid at the discharge of a signal gun, a national salute was fired from the field pieces, and a *feu-de-joye* of three rounds from the musketry.

The military then proceeded to the Park, where they formed a hollow square, were regaled with a supply of wine from the Corporation, and dismissed.

The inscription, &c. we are obliged to postpone till to-morrow.

[From the same paper, 203, Saturday, May 28, 1803.]

NEW CITY HALL. We now give the order of Procession at laying the Corner Stone, and also the inscription. We find that only the President and Vice President of the Mechanic Society walked in the Procession, and not the whole body.

[The "Order of Procession" having been published above, we do not repeat it.—ED. HIST. MAG.]

INSCRIPTION.

"This Corner Stone of the City Hall of New-York, was by order of the Common Council, laid by Edward Livingston, Esq. Mayor.

" John B. Prevost, Recorder,
 " Vinant Van Zandt, Alderman, } 1st. Ward.
 " Andrew Morris, Assistant, }
 " John Oothout, Alderman, } 2nd. do.
 " Caleb S. Riggs, Assistant, }
 " Philip Brasher, Alderman, } 3d do.
 " Ebenezer Stevens, Assistant, }
 " John Bogert, Alderman, } 4th do.
 " Jacob Le Roy, Assistant, }
 " John P. Ritter, Alderman, } 5th do.
 " Robert Bogardus, Assistant, }
 " Joshua Barker, Alderman, } 6th do.
 " Clarkson Crolius, Assistant, }
 " Mangle Minthorn, Alderman, } 7th do.
 " Henry Brevort, Assistant,
 " This 26th day of May, A.D. 1803, and in the
 " 27th year of American Independence."

ON THE REVERSE.

" John Oothout, Esq. }
 " Vinant Van Zandt, }
 " Jacob Le Roy, } Building Committee.
 " Philip Brasher, }
 " Robert Bogardus, }
 " Joshua Barker, }
 " John M'Comb, jun. Architect,
 " Anthony Steinback, } Masons,
 " Arthur Smith, }
 " George Knox, } Stone Cutters."
 " Alexander Campbell, }

VIII.

A PALACE IN NEW YORK.*

The magnificent structure now approaching completion, on the corner of Thirty-fourth St. and Fifth Av., for Dr. S. P. Townsend, of Sarsaparilla memory, excites almost as much of wonderment and curiosity as did ever its more pretending cotemporary, the Crystal Palace. Though having a very imposing exterior of handsomely wrought brown stone, an observer would scarcely suspect it of surpassing in costly elegance any private mansion in the New World, and vieing with the most renowned mansions and halls of the Old. A brief description will convey some idea of this new claimant to the attention of wonder-seekers and letter-writers. The building is 90 by 56 feet, and occupies five lots of ground, in an elevated position, which cost \$42,000. Its general appearance is of the rich, massive character common to many first-class houses, though internally the arrangements have the claim of originality. It has been remarked, however, by those who have visited the European continent, that the house has some resemblance to the residence of the late Duke of Parma. Upon entering, the visitor finds himself at the threshold of a grand hall, flanked on either side by tiers of galleries and columns, which extend upward to the roof, where they terminate under a gorgeous dome. The galleries, walls and columns are all

* We copy the above article from an old number of *The Journal of Commerce*.

It is interesting from the fact that the house referred to, stood less than ten years, when it was torn down to make room for one even more gorgeous, the residence of Alexander T. Stewart, Esqr., the well-known merchant, in Broadway.

decorated in the richest manner, with fresco-painting, gilding and elaborate mouldings. The prevailing color employed in decorating the ceilings being blue, relieved with gold, these are presented most prominently to the eye, but the effect of the whole, when first beheld, is to bewilder with a sense of magnificence. The columns supporting the galleries through the several stories, are sixty in number, of the Corinthian style, which are sustained at the base, on the first story, by pilasters of scagliola. Passing to the rear, in one corner of the edifice is a grand spiral staircase, having a diameter of about twenty feet, and terminating in the highest story, beneath a rich dome. Niches at the side are to be filled with appropriate pieces of statuary, and decorations in plaster. Fresco, gold and carved wood are introduced at the discretion of the artist. The cost of this stairway will not be far from \$3,000. The chambers and other apartments above are all finished in the same superb style. The fresco-paintings upon the walls generally represent scenes in Italy, though there are many figures, scrolls, &c., purely fanciful: other portions, such as are designed for the picture-gallery and library, are classic; the bathing-rooms are furnished with nymphs and juvenile angels, &c. One of the "curiosities" is a chapel for religious worship, which occupies a portion of the third and fourth stories. The apartment is 33 by 16½ feet, furnished in the Gothic style, and is to be provided with a superb altar piece to represent the baptism of the Redeemer. The requisite amount of "dim religious light," properly colored, enters through a single circular window of stained glass. There is also a gymnasium, with suitable apparatus for

physical exercise, and a bowling saloon. The upper floors being too lofty to receive water from the public works, a tank is provided into which water for the baths, &c., will be forced by a pump. The picture gallery is 28 by 24 feet, and it is said that twenty pictures for it are in course of preparation in Italy, by the best living masters, at an average cost of \$1,000 each. Some of the apartments are provided with very costly fire-places. We noticed one of beautiful Italian marble, which cost \$400. The entire cost of the building and ground is estimated at \$200,000; the contract for stone is about \$30,000; fresco-painting, \$6,000; plastering, from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and the carpenters' contract is about \$30,000. Such, in brief, is the last and greatest of the great "up-town" houses.

IX.

THE FIRST CITY HALL.

The first public building of its kind was originally built for a tavern, about 1642, in the time of Gov. Kieft. That worthy Dutchman had caused it to be erected, in order to accommodate the English who daily passed with their vessels from New England to Virginia, from whom he suffered great annoyance, that they might no longer quarter on him, but lodge in the tavern. It was a fine inn, built of stone, and was for many years a conspicuous object to the traveler approaching the city.

In 1654, the *Stadt Herberg*, or State Tavern, was granted to the municipal government, and was thenceforth known as the *Stadt Huys*, or State House. Its location was in Dock (now Pearl) Street, opposite Coenties Slip. It was used for many purposes; among others, as a city prison or jail.

In the following year [1655], the City authorities made the following order:

"Whereas the Lords Patrons of this Province
 "have been generously pleased to grant the City
 "Hall to this City, therefore early measures must
 "be taken to repair and line the said house with
 "boards; and whereas it is much incumbered by
 "a quantity of salt deposited therein by Cornelis
 "Schut, and otherwise cannot be conveniently
 "entered before it be emptied of certain goods
 "and lodgers: Therefore their Lordships are of
 "opinion that Cornelis Schut be seasonably notified by the Messenger, that he provide himself
 "a store-house for his salt, and those who lodge
 "therein with other lodgings, so that the City

"Hall be not wholly ruined nor occupied by others. Done the first of March, 1655, at the Assembly in the City Hall, at Amsterdam, in New Netherland."

In 1695, the building had begun to require constant repairs, to render it safe for the various uses to which it was put, and for several years there was much discussion and many resolutions concerning the building a new City Hall. In 1696, it was thought that the easiest and best way would be "to mortgage the rent of the Ferry for fifteen years, to sell the present Town Hall and ground thereunto belonging, and the ground concluded to be sold in the rear of Dock St., at 9d. per foot." The necessities of the case seemed to culminate in October of the following year, when the Mayor informed the City Council "that on Tuesday next, the Supreme Court of the Province would sit, at which several criminals would be tried, to which it is supposed great numbers of people will resort, insomuch that it is feared the City Hall will not be of sufficient strength to contain them." Upon this representation certain carpenters and bricklayers were ordered to view and report thereon, and what might be wanting to secure the building. They reported that "six studs and a plank will secure the same from any danger of falling." The same were ordered accordingly.

Two days afterwards (the 4th), and on the day before the sitting of the Court, the Judges addressed a letter to the city authorities, stating that jurors and others summoned to appear declare that in consequence of danger from the condition of the City Hall, they cannot attend on the Court; therefore, the magistrates are required, in his Majesty's name, "to appoint and prepare some other place."

In reply, the Judges were informed that measures had been taken "for making the City Hall secure from falling, and the workmen doe believe the house to be of sufficient strength to contain any number of people that may be therein."

This certificate does not seem to have satisfied the Court, however, for when it met on the following day, "the Court opened, and for the insufficiency of the City Hall, it is immediately adjourned to the Dutch Church."

The Court was held in the Church on that and the following day, when it adjourned to meet on the 7th October, at the house of George Raparreck, adjoining the City Hall.

The Common Council, notwithstanding the favorable report of their mechanics, shortly afterwards resolved, "in consequence of the ruinous condition of the City Hall," to sit at the same private house, which they appear to have hired for the year ensuing for the sum of £12.

How long this state of things might have continued, it is impossible to judge, but the Supreme Court, with a due sense of the eternal fitness of things, and a proper regard to the health and safety and comfort of all who were obliged to attend the Courts, made a decree, which we beg leave to commend to the excellent gentlemen who now wear the judicial ermine in the City and County of New York, as a righteous judgment, and a most excellent precedent.

At the end of the Term, on the 9th October, 1697, Mr. Emott, the leader of the Bar in those days, moved the Court in the name of the High Sheriff, "that the Judges do move to the City, the insufficiency of the City Hall and Prison."

The bench accordingly sent for the Mayor and

Aldermen, and "did cause to be read" the following decree :

"Octr 9th, 1697.

"Whereas it appears to this Court that for divers years last past the City hall or Town house of this City has beene decayed and insufficient for the holding their, his Majesties Courts and that the Magistrates of the City have been thereof advertised by this Court and have still promised to erect and build a new one, which is not yet done and a Surveigh of severall Eminent Massons and Carpenters having by order of the Chiefe Justice beene thereof had who doe certifie the Insufficiencie thereof, by reason whereof His Majesties Supreme Court hath been Oblidged to adjurne from Place to Place and the Sheriff of this City and County having also Complained to us of the insufficiencie of the present Goale, the Justices having maturely considered the same doe hereby order and decree that the said City for the reasons aforesaid be amerced and fined for the use of our Sovereigne Lord the King three hundred pounds unlesse within two years from the date hereof they do find and Provide a sufficient town house or hall wherein his Majesties Courts of Judicature may be held and kept and that in the mean time they make not the Prison sufficient they ought to be accountable for all escapes."

The Mayor and Aldermen were then dismissed, after listening further to the reading of an "Address from the Grand Jury setting forth a General Breach of the Lord's Day and urging their diligence in having the Constable go about during divine service."

Shortly after this time, the Common Council unanimously agreed "that a new City Hall is

"necessary," and before the expiration of the two years mentioned in the decree, they unanimously resolved "to build a new City Hall at the upper end of Broad street and the materials of the old City Hall be exposed to sayle, and the ground belonging to the same to be lett to farme for the term of ninety nine years." A committee was appointed to manage the same.

On the 9th August, 1699, it was ordered "the old City Hall and all belonging to it, the bell, King's arms, and iron works belonging to the prison excepted, be sold at publick outcry; the purchaser to pay at three payments. That the cage, pillory and stocks standing before the same be removed within the space of twelve months, That the City have the liberty and benefit of the jail within the said Hall for the space of one month next ensuing."

A subsequent entry states that "John Rodman, of the City of New York, merchant, hath by public outcry and vendue purchased the said City Hall with the ground and appurtenances, for the sum of £920 current money of New York."

G. H. M.

X.

NOTES ON ART AND ARTISTS IN NEW YORK.*

I.

Among the Artists who practised their Profession in Colonial New York, was ABRAHAM DE LANOY, Junior, a native of that city.

He was the son, probably, of Abraham De Lanoy, who was celebrated in his day as a dealer in Pickled Oysters and Lobsters; but the time of his birth is not known.†

He is said to have married Rachel Marling [*Marling*] on the twenty-seventh of September, 1763; but it is evident, from the following, that he visited Europe and received instructions from Benjamin West, before 1771.

[From *The New-York Gazette*; and the *Weekly Mercury*,
1762, Monday, January 7, 1771.]

To the PUBLICK.

L I K E N E S S E S

PAINTED for a reasonable Price, by A. DELANOT, Jun, who has been Taught by the celebrated Mr. Benjamin West, in London. N. B. Is to be spoke with opposite Mr. Dirck Schulyler's, at his Fathers.

* We are indebted for the greater part of the material used in this article, to the industry and courtesy of Mr. William Kelby, the very efficient Assistant librarian of The New York Historical Society.—ED. HIST. MAG.

† Dunlap says he knew Mr. DE LANOY from 1760 until 1783; and that he was then "in 'the sere and yellow leaf,' both of 'life and fortune.' It is not exactly apparent how, if he was born about 1740, as Dunlap supposes, he could be in the decline of life, *forty* years afterwards.—ED. HIST. MAG.

It is probable that this flourish of trumpets did not produce that effect which Mr. De Lanoy expected and desired, since less than six months afterwards he seems to have embarked in a new business, as will be seen from the following advertisement:

[From *The New-York Journal*; or, *the General Advertiser*, 1484, Thursday, June 13, 1771.]

The following Articles, to be sold very cheap, at wholesale or retail, by

ABRAHAM DELANOY, Jun.

At his House in the main Street, between Burling's-Slip and the Fly Market, opposite Mr. Brevoort's Store of Tin Ware, and next Door to Dr. Bard, Jun. viz

OLD Madeira, Teneriff and

sweet wines, claret, wine bitters; Jamaica spirits and Antigua rum, brandy, Geneva, molasses; vinegar, sweet oil, raisins, currants and figs, citron, sugar candy, sugar almonds and do. in the shell, prunes and prunelloes; TEAS and SPICES of all Sorts, best CHOCOLATE and COFFEE; double and single refin'd loaf sugar, best and low priced muscovado sugars; rice, black and Cayenne pepper, Durham and New-York flour mustard, fine salt and allum, castile soap, snuff, pipes; pickles in cags fit for exportation, a small quantity of quince, peach and Holland plumb sweet meats, fresh imported, Cheshire and Gloucestershire cheese; paper, quills, ink and ink powder, sealing wax and wafers; best White Chapel needles, Scotch threads, and pins, empty twelve bottle cases, &c. &c. &c. most kinds of PAINTING done as usual, at reasonable rates.

Dunlap says that, in his latter days, Mr. De Lanoy was consumptive, poor, and dependent on *Sign-painting* for his support. Dunlap's first production in oil, was a head of Admiral Hood,

from recollection, which he painted on a sign for this old gentleman.

He is said to have been awkward in his address and of unprepossessing appearance, although he was mild in his manners and, probably, retiring in his habits.

The exact date of his death is unknown; although he is supposed to have died about 1786.

He appears to have been patronized, before he visited Europe, by the Beekmans; and it is probable that among the descendants of that family, and their connections, some of the works of this early artist may yet be found.

II.

LAWRENCE KILBURN, sometimes written KILLBRUNN, arrived here from London in the early part of May, 1754, in the brig *Maria*, Thomas Miller, Master; and he appears to have sought employment, as a Portrait Painter, very soon after.

The following, very probably, was his first introduction to the public, in this city:

[From *The New-York Gazette*: or, *The Weekly Post-Boy*, 589, Monday, May 13, 1754.]

LAWRENCE KILBURN, Limner,

JUST arrived from London with Capt. Miller, hereby acquaints all Gentlemen and Ladies inclined to favour him in having their Pictures drawn, that he don't doubt of pleasing them in taking a true Likeness, and finishing the Drapery in a proper Manner, as also in the Choice of Attitudes, suitable to each Person's Age and Sex, and giving agreeable Satisfaction, as he has heretofore done to Gentlemen and Ladies in London. He may at present be apply'd to, at his Lodgings, at Mr. Bogart's, near the New Printing-Office in Beaver-Street.

This advertisement was followed by others, of which the following are specimens:

[From *The New-York Mercury*, No. 112, Monday, September 30, 1754.]

LAWRENCE KILBURNN, *limner*,

from London, who lately advertised in the New-York Gazette, hereby acquaints all gentlemen and ladies, that are mindful to see some of his performances, that he has now several pieces taken from the life, finished in his room; as also sundry other curious pieces, scarcely to be met with at any other place in this city; he therefore hopes that gentlemen and ladies who have a taste that way, will favour him with their company and doubts not, but a view of his performances will engage them to encourage him in this branch of business, as, at present, there is no other in town who pretends thereto. Said Kilburnn lodges at the house of Mr. Daniel Bogert, next Door to the late Rev. Mr. Boel's, near the New Printing-Office, in Beaver-Street.

[From *The New-York Mercury*, No. 267, Monday, September 26, 1757.]

LAWRENCE KILBRUNN,

LIMNER from LONDON,

CONTINUES, as usual, to draw to the life. Ladies and gentlemen that have not as yet seen many of his performances, may now have an opportunity of viewing sundry pieces together, which he has drawn to the entire satisfaction of the persons for whom they were designed. He may be applied to at his lodgings, at the house of Mr. Peter Rosevelt, in Bayard's-street. He draws also in miniature.

MR. KILBURN was licensed to be married to Judith Eyraud, of the city of New-York, on

the twenty-fourth of June, 1761 ; and he continued to paint portraits, in that city, as opportunity was afforded ; indeed, it is said that the Beekman family possesses two half-lengths, size of life, which were painted by him in that year. The following, published in the following year, indicates his occupation at that time :

[From *The New-York Mercury*, No. 511, Monday, May 17, 1762.]

LAWRENCE KILBRUN,

Portrait Painter,

TAKES this Opportunity to ac-

quaint the Publick, that he is removed to Crown-freet, which leads from the Fly-market up to the New Dutch Church, next Door to Mr. Stephany, Chymist, and over against Messrs. Livingston's Sugar House.

N.B. He continues Face painting as usual, and hath at present by him, a large Collection of Gentlemen and Ladies Pictures, which may be seen at his House.

The habits of the New-Yorkers appear, however, to have been ill adapted for the encouragement of the Fine Arts ; and, like his contemporary, ABRAHAM DE LANOY, Junior, Mr. KILBURN—after many years of hard work to establish himself as an artist, seems to have been compelled to seek other employment than that of painting portraits. The following advertisement tells its own story :

[From *The New-York Journal; or, The General Advertiser*,
1536, Thursday, June 11, 1772.]

L. KILBURN'S
PAINT STORE,
At the White Hall, NEW YORK,
HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE LEAD	Vermillion,
Spanish brown	Prussian blue
Yellow oaker	White vitriol
Verdigrise	Spanish whiting
Red lead	Paint brushes
Linseed oil	Window glafs 6 by 8, 7 by
White varnish	9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10
Spirits of turpentine	by 12, 11 by 13, &c
	&c &c.

All as cheap as any body sells in the place

The following tells the last sad story of this
Artist's career:

[From *Rivington's New-York Gazetteer*, 127, Thursday, Sep-
tember 21, 1775.]

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lawrence Kilburn, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Judith Kilburn, executrix, who has for sale at her house next door to the Hon. John Watts, Esq; wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, viz.

White lead ground in oil, ditto dry, red lead, Spanish brown ground in oil, ditto dry, yellow oaker, ground ditto, verdigrease ground in oil, ditto dry, rose, pink, Dutch pink, Prussian blue, Turkey umber, Naples yellow.—Also 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, and 12 by 10 crown window glass,

III.

Among the forgotten, in American Art, are WILLIAM B. TETLEY, HENRY PURCELL, J. COLLES, and WILLIAM ROWAND, whose only remaining records, as far as we have discovered them, rest in the following advertisements:

[From *Rivington's New-York Gazetteer*, 68, Thursday. August 4, 1774.]

William Birchall Tetley,

FROM LONDON,

BEGS leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he has taken a commodious house, the corner of Beaver-street, and facing General Haldimand's;—where he purposes painting PORTRAITS in oil, or in miniature for the bracelet, or so small as to be set in a ring.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on having them done in the best manner, and with the greatest expedition.

[From the same paper, 74, Thursday, September 15, 1774.]

HENRY PURCELL,

ENGRAVER,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Broad-Way, nearly opposite Mr. HULL's tavern, where he carries on the engraving business in its different branches, and hopes he can give satisfaction to any gentlemen that may be pleased to favour him with their commands, as they may depend on the greatest care and dispatch.

[From *Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette*, 146, Saturday,
December 6, 1777.]

WILLIAM ROWAND,
P O R T R A I T - P A I N T E R ,
(Lately from GLASGOW)

PROPOSES at his lodgings, No. 59, Wall-Street, if encouragement offers soon, to begin painting in miniature, the weather not permitting painting in large, longer, and, to teach gentlemen and ladies the art of drawing. At his lodgings, now, the lovers of the fine arts, may see an original painting in oil, by himself emblematic of the times.

[From *The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury*,
1412, Monday, November 9, 1778.]

MINIATURE PROFILES.

No. 20, Golden-Hill, opposite the sign of the Unicorn;

J. C O L L E S ,

HAVING had the honour of taking off the PROFILES of many of the Nobility in England and Ireland, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen in New York, that he takes the most STRIKING LIKENESS in Miniature Profile, of any Size, at so low a price as Two DOLLARS each, framed and glazed: A specimen only (which may be seen at HUGH GAINES's) can furnish an idea of the execution.

Hours of attendance from 10 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. It requires only a moment's fitting.

As time and opportunity shall warrant, we shall return to this subject.

H. B. D.

XI.

THE FRIENDLY FIRE COMPANY.

[From the original Manuscript.]

We whose names are hereunto Subscribed having constituted THE FRIENDLY FIRE COMPANY do promise to each other that incase a fire shall break out in this city, We will assist each other to the utmost of our power in preserving the property of such of the Members of this Company as may be in danger and of those first who may be most exposed (not restricting our selves however from performing the duties we owe to our fellow Citizens in similar distress provided the property of all the Members of this company is out of danger) Therefore that our intentions may be effectually carried in execution we agree to the following

RULES.

1. That This Company do not exceed in number Thirty persons; That they shall meet on the second Tewsday in November, January, March & July at Seven oClock P. M in the Three first mentioned meetings and Eight oClock in July, every Member not present when the list is call'd over (which shall be in half an hour after the time fix't for Meeting) shall pay a fine of Fifty cents and if absent the whole evening One Dollar, unless he shall make it appear he was indisposed or out of Town.

2. That the officers of this Company shall be a President Vice President & Secratory to be elected at the anual Meeting in November by Ballot, and five Wardens to be taken in Rotation

by the Secretary from the list of Members twice a year, That is at the the anual Meeting in November, & the Statod Meeting in March.

3. That it shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Several Meetings of the Company and to mentain order in transacting the business of the evening. In his absence the same duties devoles on the vice President. In case of the absence of either of these two officers, the one so absenting himself, shall be fined Two Dollars & The Company shall elect a President Pro. Tem.

4. That the duty of the Secretary shall be to receive and account for all fines. To settle all reckonings at each meeting, To give three days previous notice of all meetings, To warn four of the members to walk with him at each Stated meeting by rotation as they stand on the list, so that each member may be made acquainted with the dwellings of one another, and in their rounds to inspect the necessary articles particularized in the sixth rule. To keep a fair account of his and the companys proceedings & incase of his absence at any meeting of the company to be fined Two Dollars, any member refusing to visite in his turn when notified by the

5. That the duties of the five Wardens shall be, That incase of fire which threatens any individual of this company The two first at the place of danger shall remain their, & (with the concurance of the owner if present) direct the rest of the Wardens, or incase of their absence any three members they think proper to an appointed place of deposite—pay particular attention to the best mode of arrangement and give the necessary directions for assisting the mem-

bers present for saving the most valuable articles and carrying them to the concerted place of deposite, where it shall be the duty of the other three wardens to take their station and keep the goods in custody untill releived, Under the penalty of Ten Dollars, That it shall be the duty of every member on alarm of fire to repair with his bags & hat to the House or Store of the person belonging to the Company who may be in the greatest danger, and endeavour to the utmost of his abilities, to save the property, Whoever shall neglect giving personal attendance in such cases, or appear without his hat, bags, & book containing the Rules of association shall be subject to a fine of Four Dollars, unless he shall make it appear he was indisposed or out of Town.

6. That each Member shall provide himself with two bags made of Sheeting, one Yard wide, and one Yard & a half long, to be numbered 1 and 2, and Marked with the first letters in the owners christian name and his surname at length and F. F. C. the initials of the Company—Also with a round hat the crown to be painted White on which F. F. C. shall be painted black in as large letters as the Crown will admit of and this hat is to be considered as the mark by which the members are to know one another, The same to be kept hanging in the most convenient place of each members house or Store never to be removed except on alarm of fire under the penalty of Two Dollars.

7. That the members of this company may have a distinct understanding among themselves there shall be a Watchword without which no person is to be admitted by the Wardens or Such other Members as may be centinels at the place

in danger unless his admittance be requested by the own—The Watchword to be altered by consent of the Company and any member not being able to tell it at each meeting time of alarm or when demanded by the secretary, shall pay a fine of Fifty cents—and if any member shall disclose the same to one Who is not a member shall be forever expelled.

8. That every member shall call on the Secretary for a copy of these Rules, who must have a sufficient number printed at the expence of the company containing also the names of the different members, and the several places of their abode. When any member shall remove to another dwelling stores &c. he shall inform the secretary thereof, under the penalty of one Dollar in case of neglect, This the Secretary shall insert that removal in his Copy of the Rules before next meeting on penalty of twenty five cents and each member shall then conform his thereto, and produce the corrected copy before the close of the same meeting on penalty of fifty cents.

9. That whoever absents himself from three Stated meetings successively shall be considered as having quitted the company paying his fines nevertheless for nonattendance &c. and shall not be readmitted without the usual ceremony of Election unless he make it appear that he was prevented by indisposition or absence from home.

10. When the Society appears to be in arrears to the Secretary for monies advanced on their account, The deficiency shall be immediately made up by an equal contribution from each Member.

11. Each Warden to be furnished by the Secretary with a Staff of distinction 3 feet in Length, to be carried by each of them, in all cases of

alarm under the penalty of Two Dollars, and be transferred from the senior to the Junior Wardens in rotation.

12. That every Member after the Extinction of fire where property belonging to any individual of the company has been removed to a place of deposite, shall immediately assemble at said place for the purpose of removing the same to a place of Security, under the penalty of One Dollar.

13. The hats may be dispensed with by the members in case of alarm between sun rise and Sun Set.

14. That every candidate must be proposed at the meeting previous to that on which he shall be balloted for, and one dissenting vote shall exclude the candidate, every new Member to pay an admysion fee of Five Dollars.

15. No member to leave the room during business without leave of the presiding officer, nor interrupt the necessary business of the Company when call'd to order by the President, under the penalty of One Dollar.

16. Members refusing to adhere to these Rules explicitly, to be expelled, But any circumstances occurrng which is not provided for in the Articles of Association, to be determined by a Majority of the Company present.

17. That no alterations, amendments, or additions to these Rules shall take place unless proposed at one previous Meeting and two thirds of the Members present concur.

New York

21 Decemr 1800

HECTOR SCOTT,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
JNO. TURNBULL,
JOHN MACGREG

DAVID AUCHINVOLE,
PETER A. MESIER,
THOS. T. RUMSEY,
JOHN GRAHAM,

J. W. KNOX,	THOS SHEDDEN,
COLIN GILLESPIE,	JOHN HYSLOP,
HENRY M-FARLAN,	JACOB P GIRAUD,
BENJ ^d . PAGE,	JN ^s . L. BROOME,
JN ^s . MUNRO,	ROBT CURTIS,
ALEX MACGREGOR,	ROB. BACH,
JAMES TYNE,	AUG ^s . WYNKOOP,
ALEXANDER S. GLASS,	JOHN RONALDS,
HUGH MACLEAN,	CALEB B. BANNING,
JOHN K. BANCKER,	FRA ^s . FAIRBAIRN,
WILLIAM BLACKSTOCK,	JOHN A. FORT,
A J ADRIANCE,	THOMAS FRADGLEY,
LEWIS C HAMERSLEY,	W ^m . CUMMING,
ARCH ^d . SOMERVILLE,	BENJ. BAKENELL,
THOMAS MORTON,	RICH ^d . J. TUCKER,
W ^m . CUNNINGHAM,	PETER CLARKE.
ALEX : SOMERVILLE	JOHN KING, JR.
JOHN HATHORN,	WILLIAM GIBSON,
DIVIE BETHUNE,	PETER M KINLEY
THO ^s . S. ARDEN,	NATH. COSKRY,
AND ^w . NAPIER,	GEORGE LAURIE,
PETER MORISON,	JOHN LANG.

XII.

NEW YORK, IN APRIL, 1776.

1. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PETER ELTING
TO CAPTAIN VARICK.*

NEW YORK, 10th April 1776

Dear Brother

* * * *

This day came to town five or six Batalions of
Cont^r troops from Boston, I Receon the Army in

* From the Tomlinson Manuscripts, Mercantile Library, New York.

& about the town must now Consist of near twelve thousand men, they are fortifying on every side, night before last they begun at Noten Island,* I hear they are Bussy at Staten Island, & the *Asia* is moved down as low as Robens Reef, the menwarr have allowed No Boats to pass of late, tho I think they Donte feel Quite so bold as heretofore, and would be glad of moving out of the way of our two & thirty pounders, Our Continantial fleet has been verry succesfull of late but cannot acquaint you of the perticulers.

* * * *

Your Verry Affectionate
Brother & Humble Servt.
PETER ELTING.

To Capt. Varick.

2. EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF JNO. COZINE,
JUN., TO CAPTAIN RICHARD VARICK.†

NEW YORK, April 10, 1776.

* * * *

If Military Preparations are the fore-runners of War, I can tell you it is likely, we shall have Engagements in this Quarter. There is scarcely a Street leading from either River that is not secured in some Manner, by way of preventive to the Regulars possessing themselves of our City. And as to Forts and Batteries we have plenty of them. I think the Ministerial Gentry will suffer Considerably should they attempt to land here, before they can carry any important point. I

* NUTTEN, now Governor's, Island.—ED. HIST. MAG.

† From the Tomlinson Manuscripts.

know not how many men we have here at present, from different parts, I suppose at least 12 or 14,000.

* * * *

3. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COLONEL RUDOLPH RITZEMA TO CAPTAIN RICHARD VARICK.

NEW YORK ye 11th April 1776

Dr Sir

* * * *

Since my last I have accepted of the Command of the third Regiment of Yorkers, in which I have none of the old Officers save Weisenfels, this is extreemly disagreeable to me, but as I have done all in my Power to serve them & Mr Hancock did inform me, that the Continental Congress had instructed the commanding officer in Canada, to provide for the old officers there not provided for in the new levies, I could not with any Propriety decline the Service, especially as my chief objection to continuing in the Service was removed, by the Soldiers being enlisted & engaged during the war, so that there is a Probability in Time of having a good & usefull Corps. I shall do my utmost to effect it. If I can't I'll decline. As yet there is little of the Gentleman amongst the Majority of the Continental officers, a low cunning & insidious interested Conduct is too prevalent, & must be broke, otherwise the Army will become & continue to be the greatest Torment on Earth. Those who have the good & Honor of their Country at Heart must coincide in opinion with me & it behoves them much to cherish a noble & disinterested

Spirit, those that think otherwise should be far removed out of the Midst of us. * * * A large army is collecting here, General Washington is expected here to Morrow, I shall be happy in being under his Command as He thinks & acts like a Gentleman & a Soldier. My Regiment will be here the latter End of next Week compleat But who my Officers are & how the Men will be I can't tell, you shall soon hear from me on that Head. The Fortifications are nearly compleated & I doubt not the Enemy if they intend coming here will meet with a warm Reception.

I am

Your Friend & humbl^e Serv^t

RUD RITZEMA.

ADDRESSED—To Cap^t Richard Varick, Albany.

4. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEW YORK.*

New-York, April 12, 1776.

"If you have any idea of our situation, you must
 "be solicitous to hear from us. When you are
 "informed that New-York is deserted by its old
 "inhabitants, and filled with soldiers from New-
 "England, Philadelphia, and Jersey—you will
 "naturally conclude, the *Environs* of it are not
 "very safe from so undisciplined a multitude, as
 "our Provincials are represented to be; but I do
 "believe, there are few instances of so great a
 "number of men together, with so little mischief
 "done by them; they have all the simplicity of
 "ploughmen in their manners, and seem quite

* Copied from an old number of *The New York American*.

"strangers to the vices of older soldiers. They
 "have been employed in erecting fortifications,
 "in every part of the town; and it would make
 "you sorry to see the place so changed: the old
 "fort walls, are demolished in part, although
 "that is an advantage to the Broadway. There
 "is a Battery carried across the street, erected
 "partly at Lord Abingdon's expense, for the Fas-
 "cines, were cut out of the *wood* that belonged
 "to the Warren estate: it was a beautiful *wood*,—
 "Oliver De Lancey, had been nursing it these
 "forty years; it looks in a piteous state now: Mr.
 "D. hoped to have it somewhat spared, by tell-
 "ing the New-England men, who were cutting it,
 "that a third part belonged to one of the *Protest-*
 "*ing Lords*. One of them answered, ' Well, and
 "if he be such a great liberty boy, and so great
 "a friend to our country, he will be quite happy,
 "that his wood, was so *happy* for our use.' You
 "remember Bayard's Mount, covered with ce-
 "dars? it commanded a prospect exceedingly
 "extensive! The top of it is so cut away, that
 "there is room enough for a house and garden; a
 "fortification is there erected, as well as round
 "the *Hospital*:—in short, every place that can
 "be employed in that way, is or will be, so used.
 "You may recollect a sweet situation at Horn's
 "Hook, that Jacob Walton purchased, built an
 "elegant house, and greatly and beautifully im-
 "proved the place; he was obliged to quit the
 "place; the troops took possession, and fortified
 "there. Oh, the houses in New-York, if you
 "could but see the insides of them! Kennedy's
 "house, Mallet's, and the next to it, had six hun-
 "dred men in them. If the owners ever get pos-
 "session, I am sure they must be years in clean-
 "ing them. The merchants have raised their

"goods to an enormous price; many articles are
 "scarce indeed; and there is quite a hue and cry
 "about *pins*. Common rum, 6 to 7 shillings per
 "gallon; poor sugar, 4*l*. a hundred; molasses,
 "none; cotton 4*s* per lb."

5. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JOHN VARICK,
 JUNIOR, TO CAPTAIN RICHARD VARICK.*

NEW YORK, April 22nd, 1776.

Dear Brother

* * * *

On Friday the 12th inst The Compy of Fusi-
 leers, which is divided in three Parties, com-
 menced their Guard at Mr. Byards (where Re-
 cords are deposited for the Sake of Safety) by a
 small Detachment consisting of 12 Men exclusive
 of Officers, under the Command of Lieu. Living-
 ston—who were the next Day relieved by a
 second party consisting of the same Number of
 Men, under the Command of Lieut. Fish, amongst
 whom I have the Honor of being included; & we
 were relieved by a third Detachment under Lieut.
 Wilcocks, which compleated the round of the
 Company,—so that our Party come on every third
 Day. We are to receive 9 Dollars at the Expira-
 tion of our Months Duty.

* * * *

from your affectionate Brother &
 humble servt

JOHN VARICK Jun.

Capt. Richard Varick
 Albany.

* From the Tomlinson Manuscripts.

XIII.

JONATHAN LAWRENCE AND HIS FAMILY.

BY THE LATE ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE.

Jonathan Lawrence was married to Ruth Riker, on the 7th of Augt, 1768; was elected by the town meeting of New Town, a member of the committee of safety at the beginning of the revolutionary movements in 1775, and of the Provincial Congress in 1776; was also appointed an officer in the militia and aid to Gen'l Nath'l Woodhull, who fell in the battle of Long Island in 1776. The British army, after the defeat and retreat of General Washington on Long Island, took possession of such dwellings as were occupied by persons disaffected to the Government, and Mrs. Lawrence (wife of Jon'n Lawrence), in the absence of her husband on publick service, in the month of Augt, eluded the guard which had invested his house, and with her son Jonathan, aged nine years, and daughter Judith, aged seven years, her daughter Margaret, aged five years, her son Samuel, aged three years, and Andrew, aged fifteen months, under the care and by the assistance of her faithful slave Jack, crossed over to Barn Island. Mrs. Margaret Riker, wife of Abraham Riker, a captain in the American army, and their daughter, with a Mrs. Remsen, their aunt, and two Miss Rapelyes, their neighbors, accompanied Mrs. Lawrence in her retreat; some articles of furniture were taken over to the island in the boat, but after a short stay upon the island they returned with the furniture to the house, upon hearing that the British army had left the

town. This rumor proved to be falacious, for immediately after their return the soldiers returned, and after a few hours, in which they had robbed the inmates of money and other articles, they repaired to a neighboring house, when Mrs. Lawrence and all the rest, excepting the Miss Rapelyes, availing themselves of their momentary absence, packed up some articles of family silver and again retreated to the Island, which they crossed and proceeded to Harlem. They there met Captain Riker, who had procured a furlough for the purpose of escorting his wife up the North River, for which route they obtained a conveyance to Mr. Martine's a relation of the Rikers at Tappan. Thence they embarked for Rhinebeck and took a part of the house owned by a Mr. Turk opposite the town of Esopus, where they resided during the following winter. Then they removed to Dr. Cooper's (M. D.) about a mile from the village easterly—in a Brick two story House. In the fall when the British burned Kingston (Esopus) the family were removed to a place called *New City* about 20 miles back of Rhinebeck; they remained there about two months—when the British having returned (from their incursion) to the city of New York, they removed back to Doctor Cooper's. At that House in the following January, Richard (now Richard M. Lawrence) was born. In the spring they removed to a house hired them by a Mr. Conbagh about a quarter of a mile from the village of Rhinebeck, where they remained one year; after which they removed to New Hackensac in Dutchess county to a house belonging to a Mr. Atwater (who, being an active supporter of the British Government, abandoned his property and went over to the enemy. This house was tenanted con-

jointly by Mrs. Lawrence's family, who occupied the lower part, and by Mrs. Atwater, who occupied the upper, and who was permitted to remain in possession in the absence of her Husband. The family continued in this House two years, in the second winter of which Abraham R. Lawrence was born. After the expiration of the second year they removed to the house of a Mr. Frenell in the town of Dover (Dover Hollow) in Dutchess county. Here they continued two years and a half, in the second year of which (1783) Joseph Lawrence was born. In October following, peace having been agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States, the family removed to the city of New York *via* Fishkill, where they embarked on board of a sloop commanded by Captain Bogardus, which was full of passengers who had been exiled from the southern district of the State. The passage was boisterous, especially in Tappan sea, where there was some danger of foundering, in consequence of the violence of the gale and storm; but all arrived safe in New York in about twenty-four hours. On their arrival they repaired to their relations, Mr. Bradfords, (who kept the coffee house, S. E. corner of Wall and Water streets). They stayed there a few days, during which they hired a house, corner of Water street and Burling slip, belonging to (Mrs. Remsen) aunt Remsen who had accompanied them from their house at Hellgate upon their retreat at the commencement of the revolution. There they resided (and opened a store) for about two years and a half, and removed in 1786 to a house in Water street fronting on Beekman slip (now Fulton slip), which property is now a part of the site of Holt's Marble Hotel. After residing and continuing the

store in this house for six years, Mr. Lawrence purchased a house at the corner of Broad and Princess street, fronting Beaver street, as it leads to the Bowling Green on Broadway. This house has since been taken into the street by the enlargement and extension of Beaver to Pearl street. In the corner house of Burling slip and Water street, John (now John L.) Lawrence was born; and in the house fronting Beckinan slip William Thomas was born. The family resided in the house in Broad street between seventeen and eighteen years, and removed to the house on Pearl street, fronting Coenties slip, in 1809. This house had been the property of John Lawrence, brother of Jonathan, and had been occupied by him and his widow since the year 1758, until the death of his widow about the year 1804 or 5, and it was purchased and repaired by Jonathan Lawrence in 1808. The family occupied this house during the life of Jonathan Lawrence, which terminated in 1812, and during the life of his widow, who died in 1818, and untill the month of May, 1819, when John L., who had purchased this house at the sale of the family estate, took possession of his property, and the three brothers, William T., Richard M., and A. R. Lawrence, with their sister Margaret, hired Wood's house, No. — Broadway, and removed there. In May, 1820, they removed to Weyman's House, corner of Broadway and Catharine lane (S. West corner), and continued there five years. There William T. Lawrence was married and left the concern. They then removed to Rapelye's house, N. Easterly corner of Broadway and Franklin street, and resided there two years. The remaining brothers and their sister then bought of Francis Depau their present residence, No. 351 Broadway, where they have ever since remained.

Oct. 22nd, 1837.

XIV.

ADDRESS OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, TO GOV-
ERNOR TRYON, ON HIS ARRIVAL IN
THAT CITY, JULY, 1771; AND HIS REPLY
THERE TO.

[THE ADDRESS.]

The old Church of JESUS CHRIST, baptiz^d
on a personal Profession of their Faith, congregat-
ed and meeting in Gold Street, within the City of
New-York,

To his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM TRYON, Esq.

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and
over the Province of New-York, and the Territo-
ries depending thereon in America, Chancellor
and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, the Church, beg Leave with dutiful Respect
and Obedience (by our Deputies) to approach
you, on the Occasion of your safe Arrival with
your Lady and Family, in this your Government
--- Owning a Divine over-ruling Providence, we
are bound by the Ties of Duty and Affection, to
adore that God who hath conducted you safe to
this City.

Permit us, Sir, to assure you of our earnest
Supplications to the ALMIGHTY, that he will
grant to you the Substance of Solomon's Petition;
that with true Wisdom you may fill the high and
important Trust committed unto you by our dread
and beloved Sovereign, in the most conspicuous

and amiable Manner, to the Honour of Religion, the Satisfaction of the King, and the true Interest of the Country, so that in your Appointment God may be glorified.

We hope your Excellency will find, and ever consider us Baptists, true Protestants, as defined at the Revolution, as we hold and profess the same Doctrine, Faith, and Order, with our Sister Churches in Great-Britain, of the same Denomination, whose Loyalty and Obedience have long entitled them to that free Toleration they have many years enjoyed, but never abused.

Under your Auspices, we promise ourselves the Continuance of all our invaluable religious Rights and Privileges, persuading ourselves, that the more the Baptist Churches are known by your Excellency, whether in Great-Britain or America, they will manifest themselves Christian Churches, and merit and enjoy a greater Share of your Protection, Countenance, and even Recommendation (if necessary) to our most gracious Lord the King, and every zealous Protestant within his Realm.

*Done at our Church Meeting in New-York,
July 17, [1771], and by their Order signed.*

[THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.]

GENTLEMEN

THIS Mark of your Respect to me and my Family, is very agreeable to me. I thank you for your pious Supplications, and shall endeavour to the utmost of my Power, to give them Success, by promoting Virtue, and the best interests of the People committed to my Care.

The Toleration Act, as friendly to the Rights of Conscience, and conducive to the strengthening of the Protestant Interest, does Honour to the Nation, and to that illustrious Prince than on the

Throne, who was so eminently instrumental in the Establishment of civil and religious Liberty. - - - The Baptists may be assured, that his Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects of every Protestant Denomination, will meet with my Countenance and Protection.

WM. TRYON.

XV.

LINES OF TRAVEL, TO AND FROM NEW YORK, 1787.

[From DAVID C. FRANKS'S *The New-York Directory*, for 1787.]

BOSTON Stages set out from HALL'S Tavern, No. 49, Cortlandt-street, every Monday and Thursday morning; Passengers arrive in Boston in six Days, during the Summer Months, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrive in Boston at Four o'Clock, and return Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.—The Rate of Passage is 4d per mile.

The ALBANY Stage sets out from the same Place, and on the same Days, and arrive at Albany in two days. Passengers pay 3d per Mile, and for every 150 lb. the same as for a Passenger.

A Stage-Coach starts from Hall's Tavern every Day for King's-Bridge, and returns the Evening of the same Day, for the Purpose and Amusement of Parties of Pleasure.

PHILADELPHIA Stages - - - Two of them set out from Pawlus-Hook, at Four o'Clock every Evening, and go by the Way of Newark, where they stop at Night, and arrive at Phila-

delphia the next Day. - - - The others go by the Way of Bergen-Point, stop at Elizabeth-Town at Night, and arrive at Philadelphia the next Evening.

A Stage-Boat sets out from the Albany-Pier, on every Monday and Thursday, for South-Amboy; and the Stage-Waggon proceeds from thence to Burlington, and from that Place to Philadelphia.

Another Boat sets out from Coenties-Slip, under the Care of John Thompson, every Saturday Morning, and if fair Wind, arrives at New-Brunswick the same Evening, and returns the Tuesday following for New-York.

XVI.

PAPERS CONCERNING THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY THE BRITISH, IN 1783.

1.—MEMORIAL OF THE EXILES.

To His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esquire,
Governor, and the other the Honourable Mem-
bers composing the Board, constituted by Law
for the temporary Government of the Southern
District of the State :

The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, in Behalf of
themselves and others, the REFUGEE
CITIZENS of NEW-YORK :

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialists were among the
first of the citizens of America, who in the

early stages of British usurpation, asserted their rights as became freemen ; and who openly contended against the unconstitutional and arbitrary measures which were adopted and pursued by the King and Parliament of Britain, to reduce the inhabitants of this continent to the abject state of unconditional submission, to such exercises of power as their avarice or ambition might dictate. And your Memorialists, after a series of unavailing applications to the British court for redress, can also ascribe to themselves the honour of making the first overtures to their then sister colonies for establishing that union among themselves, which, under the protection of Divine Providence, has proved the happy means of their common preservation ; and which has enabled them, with such unparalleled success, to repel the powerful exertions of an exasperated enemy, and to close the hazardous contest by compelling even that haughty enemy to acknowledge these United States as a free, sovereign and independent nation.

That your Memorialists, conscious of the rectitude of their intentions, the justice and importance of the cause in which they were engaged, stimulated by the most sacred regard for the civil and religious liberties of their country, and possessing the fullest dependence upon the honour, the exertions, and support of their fellow sufferers, citizens and countrymen, so solemnly promised and pledged by voluntary associations, declaring to the world, that at every hazard, expence and danger, they would defend and maintain their freedom against every invader.--Governed by such motives, and confiding in such assurances, your Memorialists in demonstration of the sincerity of their professions, most cheerfully abandoned their comfortable

habitations, their property, and many of them every means of support, upon the approach of the British armament to this state in the year 1776. Perhaps too sanguinely reasoning from the dictates of their own hearts, that a people on whose generosity and gratitude they were thus confidentially depending, and for whose safety, interest and cause they were thus fully devoting themselves, would receive them with the most cordial expressions of friendship, favour and esteem.

At this period, and in the most destitute and dispersed circumstances, commenced the various, aggravated and severe hardships, which, in the course of a seven years exile, your Memorialists have experienced; and, notwithstanding of which, animated by the hope of being eventually successful in the great cause in which they had embarked, they have on all occasions, with fortitude and firmness, continued to manifest their zeal and perseverance, by contributing according to their power and opportunity, whatever has been required from them in common with others, for public use or service: Patiently, though anxiously waiting for that happy day, which would relieve them from such mortifying scenes of misery, by restoring them triumphantly to their native city with liberty and peace.

Such having been the conduct, the sacrifices, and the sufferings of your Memorialists, through the tedious periods of the war, there can be but few among all the citizens of America who have more real cause of rejoicing at the auspicious prospect of an honourable peace.---But when they reflect upon the present circumstances of the city, and compare them with their own:--When they remember that a very considerable part of it is reduced to ashes, and the residue in

the occupation of adherents to the British government, and followers of the British army, possessed, not only of all the advantages derived from trade and business of every kind, but also of wealth and influence to secure those advantages to themselves.---Your Memorialists would be filled with the most painful and alarming apprehensions for their future means of subsistence and support, were they not comforted by the confidence and trust which they repose in the justice and wisdom of that government, which they have done so much to establish.

Your Memorialists have derived great satisfaction and encouragement from the provident measures adopted by the Legislature, which under prudent limitations, constitutes a temporary government for the southern district of the state, especially as they flatter themselves that a generous attention to the case and circumstances of the dispersed and unfortunate citizens of New-York, as a principal end, dictated the expediency and propriety of this judicious and necessary act. And your Memorialists, possessing the same confidence in the justice, generosity and wisdom of your Honorable Board, entertain no doubt but that you will be equally disposed to take your Memorialists under your immediate protection and favour, and to exert the powers with which you are invested for the purpose of promoting their speedy and effectual re-establishment, as far as may be practicable, in their former habitations, or in as comfortable a manner as the reduced condition of the city will permit.

Reduced in property, and destitute as many of your Memorialists are, and notwithstanding they have devoted so many years of the most valuable part of their lives to the common cause of their

country, yet they never would think themselves warranted to solicit the interposition of your Honorable Board for their interest or accommodation in any instance where their application or claims would operate against the true interest of the state at large, or with the rights of those who were entitled to the favour of government: but your Memorialists are fully persuaded that when the merits of their present requests are dispassionately and impartially investigated, it will be abundantly evident, that on the one hand, they have given the most ample demonstrations of attachment, perseverance and zeal, through all the vicissitudes of the arduous contest; and that on the other hand, those who are in possession of the city have perhaps, with equal perseverance, exerted themselves to support our enemy and to defeat the measures which have been pursued for the preservation of our lives, liberty, and the establishment of our freedom and independence; nor can there be a doubt, but that exasperated by their disappointment and disgrace, they will retain the same vindictive rage and enmity against our happy constitution and government; and instigated by their unconquerable prejudices, will exert every means in their power to attempt their subversion. And when it is considered how far the influence, principles and examples of the citizens of the metropolis prevail through the remote parts of the state, there can be as little doubt about the policy of guarding against the dangerous effects which reasonably might be apprehended from excluding the whig inhabitants and suffering the capital of the state to remain an asylum for the disaffected, and a nursery of tory principles.

Having thus freely, but they hope, with becoming respect, stated to your Honorable Board

the peculiar embarrassments and distresses of their present situation; and also taken the liberty to suggest such arguments as they trust, will sufficiently vindicate the justice and propriety of their claims: your Memorialists take leave to represent, that many of them were tenants, and rented houses either by the year, or upon lease for a term of years, which they abandoned, and with the American army retired from the city in the fall of the year 1776. That others of your Memorialists occupied houses their own property, which, since the enemy have had possession of the city, are consumed by fire, and that comparatively, there are but very few of those citizens who withdrew from New-York upon the approach of the enemy, who have either the means or prospect of being able to procure a covering for their families upon their return, especially as in their present circumstances, they cannot afford to pay such extravagant rents as are demanded by the proprietors, particularly by those who have adhered to the enemy or remained within their power and protection during the war, and which are frequently given by disaffected and strangers, as your Memorialists apprehend, thereby to gain a residence and establishment in the state.

Under such a complication of difficulties, your Memorialists are constrained to present their case and claims to your Honorable Board:--- They again declare that they wish for nothing incompatible with the rights of whig citizens, or which would embarrass government in their decisions; and they flatter themselves, that while they only claim to be provided for, as faithful and zealous citizens and subjects, in preference to those who have been open and avowed enemies, their applications will neither be deemed

unreasonable, nor rejected by a government convinced of the truth of the facts which they assert, and friendly to the principles of our glorious revolution.

Your Memorialists do therefore most earnestly request, that your Honorable Board will be pleased to take their case into consideration, and as soon as conveniently may be, to make an ordinance, authorizing such of your Memorialists who either occupied, rented, or leased houses in the year 1776, from persons who have either remained, or removed within the enemy's lines, to repossess the same upon their return to the city. Also directing that such houses as are part of confiscated estates be appropriated, until the Legislature shall otherwise determine for the further accommodation of your Memorialists; and prescribing such other methods and means of providing houses for the Refugee Citizens as a due sense of their merits, their necessity, and your wisdom may suggest.

And in order to prevent as much as possible those irregularities and confusion, which, on such an occasion may be apprehended, as well as for the convenience of the citizens, your Memorialists beg leave further to request, that a competent number of prudent persons may be appointed by your Honorable Board for the purpose of distributing the houses, agreeable to such ordinance as your Honorable Board shall be pleased to pass in favour of your Memorialists, who as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

New Burgh, September 1, 1783.

Samuel Loudon
Richd. Norwood
Richard Leaycroft
Geo. Taylor

Robert Hatton
Samuel Halloway
Pelig Seaman
Benja. Montanye

Hugh M-Connel	Amos Hone
Michael Brooks	William Heriot
Alexr. Lamb	Aaron King
Thomas Pasett	Lawrence Myer
Samuel Myer	David Currie
Samuel Fardon	James M Kenney
Abraham fardon—	Isaac Van Hook
Peter montanye	Nicholas Kortright
Benjamin Montanye	Nicholas Kortright junr
Peter Montanye Junr	Stephen Smith
Thomas Montanye	John Currie
Henry Peckwell	John Montanye
Abraham Larzelere	James M Cullen
Abr ^m . Ingram	Chas. Tillinghast
Kamp Ayrs	Michael Tremper
Jno. Harrison.	John Bailey
Jno. Tyson	Jno. Keese
William Frazer	W ^m . Keese

2.—ORDER OF THE PROCESSION, NOVEMBER
25, 1783.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1783.

The Committee appointed to conduct the
Order of receiving their Excellencies Gov-
ernor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON,

BE G Leave to inform their Fellow-Citi-
zens, that the Troops, under the Com-
mand of Major-General KNOX, will take
Possession of the City at the Hour agreed on,
on Tuesday next; as soon as this may be
performed, he will request the Citizens who
may be assembled on Horseback, at the Bowl-
ing-Green, the lower End of the Broad-Way,

to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON, at the Bull's Head, in the Bowery---the Citizens on Foot to assemble at or near the Tea-water-Pump at Fresh-water.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A party of Horse will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks---after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of the State---The Gentlemen on Horse-back, eight in Front---those on Foot, in the Rear of the Horse, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after passing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will a-light at CAPE's Tavern.

The Committee hope to see their Fellow-Citizens, conduct themselves with Decency and Decorum on this joyful Occasion.

CITIZENS TAKE CARE!!!

THE Inhabitants are hereby informed, that Permission has been obtained from the Commandant, to form themselves in patrols this night, and that every order requisite will be given to the guards, as well to aid and assist, as to give protection to the patrols: And that the countersign will be given to THOMAS TUCKER, No 51, Water Street; from whom it can be obtained, if necessary.

3.—NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT OF THE EVACUATION.

[From *Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser*, 743, New York, Wednesday, November 26th, 1783.]

N E W - Y O R K .

NOVEMBER 26TH, 1783.

Yesterday in the Morning the American Troops marched from Haerlem to the Bowery-Lane. They remained there till about One o'Clock, when the British Troops left the Posts in the Bowery, and the American Troops marched into, and took Possession of the City, in the following Order, *viz*—

1. A Corps of Dragoons.
2. Advanced Guard of Light Infantry.
3. A Corps of Artillery.
4. Battalion of Light Infantry.
5. Battalion of Massachusetts Troops.
6. Rear Guard.

After the Troops had taken Possession of the City, the GENERAL and GOVERNOR made their Public Entry in the following Manner:

1. Their Excellencies the General and Governor, with their Suites, on Horseback.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor, and the Members of the Council, for the temporary Government of the Southern District, four a-breast.
3. Major-General Knox, and the Officers of the Army, eight a-breast.
4. Citizens on Horseback, eight a-breast.

5. The Speaker of the Assembly, and Citizens, on Foot, eight a-breast.

Their Excellencies, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, were escorted by a Body of West-Chester Light Horse, under the command of Captain Delevan.

The Procession proceeded down Queen-Street, and through the Broad-Way, to *Cape's* Tavern.

The Governor gave a Public Dinner at *Fraunces's* Tavern; at which the Commander in Chief, and other General Officers were present.

After Dinner, the following Toasts were drank by the Company:

1. The United States of America.
2. His most Christian Majesty.
3. The United Netherlands.
4. The King of Sweden.
5. The American Army.
6. The Fleet and Armies of France, which have served in America.
7. The Memory of those Heroes, who have fallen for our Freedom.
8. May our Country be grateful to her Military Children.
9. May Justice support what Courage has gained.
10. The Vindicators of the Rights of Mankind in every Quarter of the Globe.
11. May America be an Assylum to the persecuted of the Earth.
12. May a close Union of the States guard the Temple they have erected to Liberty.
13. May the Remembrance of THIS DAY be a Lesson to Princes.

The arrangement and whole conduct of this march, with the tranquillity which succeeded it, through the day and night, was admirable! and the grateful citizens will ever feel the most affectionate impressions, from that elegant and efficient disposition which prevailed through the whole event.

4.—ADDRESS TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

The Address of the Citizens of New York, who have return'd from Exile, in behalf of themselves and their Suffering Brethren.

SIR

At a moment when the arm of Tyranny is Yielding up its fondest usurpations; we hope the Salutations of long suffering Exiles, but now happy freemen, will not be deemed an unworthy tribute.—In this place, and at this moment of exultation and triumph, while the Ensigns of Slavery still linger in our Sight, we look up to you, our deliverer, with unusual transports of Gratitude and Joy.—Permit us to Welcome you to this City, long torn from us by the hard hand of Oppression, but now, by your Wisdom and energy, under the guidance of Providence, once more the seat of Peace and freedom; we forbear to speak our gratitude or your Praise. we should but echo the voice of Applauding Millions; But

the Citizens of New York are eminently indebted to your virtues and we Who have now the honour to address your Excellency, have been often companions of your Sufferings, and witnesses of your exertions. Permit us therefore to approach your Excellency with the dignity and Sincerity of freemen, and to Assure you, that we shall preserve with our latest breath, our Gratitude for your Services, and Veneration for your Character; and accept of our Sincere and earnest Wishes that you may long enjoy that calm domestic felicity which you have so generously sacrificed; that the Cries of Injured Liberty may never more interrupt your repose, and that your happiness may be equal to your Virtues.

Signed at request of the Meeting—

THOMAS RANDALL ✓
 DAN: PHOENIX
 SAM: BROOME
 THOS: TUCKER
 HENRY KIPP
 PAT. DENNIS ✓
 WM: GILBERT SEN^R.
 WM. GILBERT JUN^R.
 FRANCIS VAN DYCK
 JEREMIAH WOOL
 GEO: JANEWAY
 ABRAH: P: LOTT
 EPHRAIM BRASHIER

NEW YORK NOV: 26th: 1783.

5.—THE GENERAL'S REPLY.

To the Citizens of New York who have returned from Exile.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank You sincerely for your affectionate Address, and entreat You to be persuaded that Nothing could be more agreeable to me than your polite Congratulations: Permit me, in Turn, to felicitate You on the happy Repossession of your City.

Great as your Joy must be on this pleasing Occasion, it can scarcely exceed that which I feel; at seeing You, Gentlemen, who from the noblest Motives have suffered a voluntary Exile of many Years, return again in Peace & Triumph to enjoy the Fruits of your virtuous Conduct.

The Fortitude and Perseverance which You and your Suffering Brethren have exhibited in the Course of the War, have not only endeared You to your Countrymen, but will be remembered with admiration and Applause to the latest Posterity.

May the Tranquility of your City be perpetual.—May the Ruins soon be repaired, Commerce flourish Science be fostered; And all the civil and social Virtues be cherished, in the same illustrious Manner which formerly reflected so much Credit on the Inhabitants of New York. In fine, may every Species of Felicity attend You Gentlemen & your worthy fellow Citizens.

G^o. WASHINGTON.

6.—ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR GEORGE CLINTON.

To his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq;
Governor of the State of New York, Commander
in Chief of the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy
of the same;

The ADDRESS of the CITIZENS of New
York, who have returned from Exile, in
Behalf of themselves and suffering
Brethren :

SIR

WHEN we consider your faithful labours
at the head of the government of this
State, devoid as we conceive every free people
ought to be of flattery, we think we should not
be wanting in gratitude to your vigilant and as-
siduous services in the civil line.

The State, Sir, is highly indebted to you in
your military capacity.—A sense of your real
merit will secure to you that reputation which
a brave man exposing himself in defence of his
country will ever deserve.

We most sincerely congratulate you, on your
happy arrival at the Capital of the State. Your
Excellency hath borne a part with us in the
general distress, and was ever ready to alleviate
the calamities you could not effectually remove.
Your example taught us to suffer with dignity.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that
as prudent citizens, and faithful subjects to the
People of the State of New-York, we will do
everything in our power to enable you to support
order and good government in the community

over which you have, by the suffrages of a free and discerning people, been elected to preside.

Signed, at Request of the Meeting,

TIO. RANDALL, ✓
 DAN. PHENIX,
 SAM. BROOME,
 TIO. TUCKER.
 HENRY KIPP,
 PAT. DENNIS, ✓
 WILL. GILBERT, SENR.
 WILL. GILBERT, JUNR.
 FRANCIS VAN DYCK,
 JEREMIAH WOOL,
 GEO. JANEWAY,
 ABRAM. P. LOTT,
 EPHRAIM BRASHIER.

NEW YORK, NOV^r. 22^d, 1783.

7.—THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

A CCEPT my most sincere thanks for your very affectionate and respectful Address. Citizens who like you, to vindicate the sacred cause of freedom, quitted their native city, their fortunes and possessions, and sustained with manly fortitude, the rigours of a long and painful exile, superadded to the greivous calamities of a vengeful war, merit, in the eminent degree, the title of patriots, and the esteem of mankind; and your confidence and approbation are honours which cannot be received without the utmost sensibility or contemplated without gratitude and satisfaction.

To your sufferings, and to the invincible spirit

with which they were surmounted, I have been witness; and while I sympathized in your distresses, I have deeply lamented that I had no means to alleviate them equal to my inclination.

The assurances of your firm support in the administration of government, gives me singular pleasure. A reverence for the laws is peculiarly essential to public safety and prosperity, under our free Constitution: and, should we suffer the authority of the magistrate to be violated for the sake of private vengeance, we should be unworthy of the numberless blessings which an indulgent Providence hath placed within our reach. I shall endeavour steadily to discharge my duty, and I flatter myself that this State will become, no less distinguished for justice and public tranquility, in peace, than it has hitherto been marked, in war, for vigour, fortitude and perseverance.

GENTLEMEN :

Your kind congratulations on my arrival at this metropolis, after so long an absence, are highly acceptable; and I most cordially felicitate with you on the joyful events, which have restored us to the free and uncontrollable enjoyment of our rights. While we regard with inviolable gratitude and affection, all who have aided us by their council or their arms, let us not be unmindful of that Almighty Being, whose gracious Providence has been manifestly interposed for our deliverance and protection: and let us shew by our virtues, that we deserve to partake of the freedom, sovereignty and independence, which are so happily established throughout the United States.

GEO. CLINTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1783.

8.—THE FIREMEN'S ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

To His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON Esqr
Governor of the State of New York in
America &c^a—&c^a—&c^a—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

As the Change of Government has now taken place on the Arrival of your Excellency in this City—We the Fire Engineers of the several Fire Engines, and Companies belonging to the same, beg leave to lay before your Excellency, the State and Condition of the Fire Engines &c^a as also of the several Companies and Number of Men now belonging to the same.

We further beg leave to represent to your Excellency That the Fire Engines with the other *implements* belonging, were before the late Fire all in good Condition and the Companies under good Order and Regulations: And as there are at present a number of Fire Buckets wanting, and also some necessary to be done (Occasioned by the late Fire) to the several apparatus belonging to the Engines, which require immediate dispatch, not knowing how soon they may be wanted—We think it Our duty, and therefore take this early Opportunity to represent this matter to your Excellency, as the safety and preservation of this Metropolis at Times depend greatly in keeping the Engines in good Order.

We now beg leave to inform your Excellency that we held a commission Jointly and Severally, under the late Governor *Robertson*, and are happy to say we always gain'd applause from the Citizens for Our good Conduct in the Alarming time of Fire in this City—Should it please your Excellency to Continue us in this office under

your Administration we will always Act with such Conduct, as we make no Doubt will, when Called upon in Time of Fire gain the applause of your Excellency, as well as in the late Fire we have of the Citizens.—We

Remain with Great Respect
Your Excellency's Most Obedt
Most Hum e Serv s

JOHN BALTIASER DASH.
GEORGE STANTON
FRANCIS DOMINICK
JERONEMUS ALSTYNE

NEWYORK 27th November 1783.

A List of the Names of the Foremen and Common men belonging to the Several Fire Engines, with the Numbers of the same.

	Men
Engine—N ^o 1. Jacob Boelin,	Foreman 12.
2. John Burt Lyng . . .	d ^o . 12.
3. John C. Pantzius . . .	d ^o . 16.
4. John Post	d ^o . 13.
5. Daniel Ten Eyck . . .	d ^o . 22.
6. Nicholas Carmer . . .	d ^o . 21.
7. Ahasures Turk . . .	d ^o . 24.
8. Henry Riker	d ^o . 23.
9. Charles Doughty . . .	d ^o . 16.
10. Isaac Meade	d ^o . 22.
11. Christopher Henniger	d ^o . 16.
12. John B. Dash Jun ^r . .	d ^o . 12.
13. Richard Deane	d ^o . 12.
14. Benjamin Birdsall . .	d ^o . 10.

Men belonging to }
Ladders and hooks }

N^o 1. Daniel Cottong . Foreman 12.
2. William Wright . . d^o . 10.

XVII.

LONGWORTH'S SHAKSPEARE GALLERY.

I.—DESCRIPTION OF THE GALLERY, 1800.

SHAKSPEARE GALLERY,

No. 11 Park, five doors south of the Theatre.

This place of elegant recreation, is at all times open for the admission of such company as choose to frequent it, where they will always find such novel amusement, as will fully compensate the price of admission ONE SHILLING. In this room is exhibited the prints of Boydell's celebrated superb edition of *Shakspeare's works*, published in London, and which is not paralleled by any other attempt of the kind. The best scenes in that illustrious author's works, is portrayed by some of the first artists, and can't fail of procuring the admiration of all amateur's of the arts of *painting* and *engraving*. These prints occupy the principal place in the room, while other parts are reserved for the exhibition of such other pictures as will ensure applause, which will be frequently varied.

In this exhibition, the proprietor intends that the public shall be convinced of his determination to give them much more for their money, than its value.

Among other sources of novelty and amusement which the Shakspeare Gallery possess, is the LONDON GALLERY of FASHION, published monthly, and which is regularly forwarded on to the proprietor, and framed and hung up in the Shakspeare Gallery; these consist of two

elegant colored prints representing female figures dressed in the morning and evening dresses for that month.

Where are for sale Drawing paper of all sizes, and Camels hair pencils of superior quality. A few elegant hot pressed editions of some of the most valued authors, as also a small collection of Prints, Books, and Stationery.

2.—*A Catalogue of Paintings in the Shakespeare Gallery, New York, 1802.*

No. I.

STUART'S celebrated

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Large As Life.

Size of the Canvas, 5 by 8 feet high.

THIS great master of Portrait Painting, speaking of this Picture said it was his masterpiece.

WASHINGTON is supposed to be addressing both Houses of Congress, and the likeness is so strong, that 'tis easy for those who knew him about the close of his Presidency, to realize in imagination this august ceremony.

No. II.

Inscribed to the

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Painted by WOOLLEY.

Size of the Canvas, 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 9 inches high.

The Allegory.

The PORTRAIT of WASHINGTON is supported by *Liberty, Virtue, & Justice*—*Virtue* holding her crown, intimates the reward he has merited. Two female figures in the left, represent *Poetry* turning to *History* for a subject worthy her muse—THERE IS NONE MORE WORTHY THAN WASHINGTON.—In the right is seated, in a pensive posture, *America* (in the form of an aboriginal) lamenting the loss she has sustained in the death of her WASHINGTON.

No. III.

Is an illustration of one of the most important public transactions in WASHINGTON's Life—he on this occasion exhibited more of that impetuosity of temper which he ever made it his study to obtain the command of, than he did at any other, during all the time he officiated as a public character.

Painted by WOOLLEY.

Size of the Canvas, 5 by 6 feet long.

September 15, 1776. About Eleven o'Clock Gen Howes troops landed under cover of five Ships of war, in two divisions, between Kip's and Turtle's bay; the Hessians in one place, and the British in another. As soon as GENERAL WASHINGTON heard the firing of the men of war, he rode with all dispatch to the lines; but to his great mortification found the troops, posted there, retreating with the utmost precipitation, and those ordered to support them, Parson's and Fellows' brigades, flying in every direction, and in the greatest confusion; his attempts to stop them were fruitless, tho' he drew his sword, and

threatened to run them through, and cock'd and snap'd his pistols. On the appearance of a small part of the enemy, not more than fifty or sixty, their disorder was increased, and they ran off without firing a shot, and left the general in a hazardous situation; so that his attendants, to extricate him out of it, caught the bridle of his horse, and gave him a different direction.

Gordon's History of America, Vol. II. page 110.

No. IV.

A PORTRAIT, in Water Colors of GENERAL WASHINGTON,

At the Battle of Monmouth.

Painted by ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

Size of the Canvas, 27 by 31 inches high.

'Twas at this time, Gen. Washington severely reprimanded Lee for his pusillanimous conduct; who, in attempting to defend himself, ask'd if the British Grenadiers were ever known to retreat? Gen. Washington replied, that he should this day see them compelled to it.

No. V.

A PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN JAY,

From a picture done while Mr. JAY was *Minister*
resident in England.

Painted by BOYLE, of New York.

No. VII.

A PORTRAIT OF

GEN. RICHARD MONTGOMERY,

Who fell before Quebec, 31 Dec. 1775, aged 37
years.

Painted by PEALE

Gen. Montgomery, after a variety of successes, during which he encountered difficulties of the most discouraging nature, and almost obtained the completion of his enterprize, in the conquest of Quebec, was killed by a discharge of grape shot, when in actual possession of a considerable part of the Town. Thus by a fatal accident, was put a stop to his course of glory, for, had he survived, and completed the conquest he had so happily prosecuted thus far, he would in all probability, been placed at the head of the American Armies.

No. VIII.

A PORTRAIT OF

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

By a foreign Artist of distinction.—A capital
picture.

Painted by WERTMULLER.

“With equal skill, with godlike power,
He governed in the fearful hour
Of horrid war; or ruled with ease,
The happier times of honest peace.”

No. IX.

CUPID RECLINING,

His quiver suspended on a tree, his bow lying on
the ground

Painted by an ITALIAN MASTER.

*Size of the Canvas, 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 4
inches high.*

No. X.

JOSEPH AND POTIPHAR'S WIFE.

Painted by an ITALIAN MASTER.

Size of the Canvas, 4 feet 3 inches by 5 feet long.

"And he left his garment in her hand, and fled
and got him out."

Genesis, 39th chap. 12th verse.

No. XI.

A PORTRAIT.

A CAPITAL PICTURE.

Painted by an ITALIAN MASTER.

No. XII.

A LANDSCAPE.

No. XIII.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

Size of the Canvas, 12 by 14 inches long.

No. XIV.

Designed by this ingenious Artist for JOHNSON'S

PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA.

Painted by STOTHARD.

An oval. Size of the Canvas, 11 inches.

No. XV.

THE CHOICE OF HERCULES.

Painted by WILLIAM DUNLAP, ESQ. *of New-York.*

Size of the Canvas, 3 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet long.

No. XVI.

A MONUMENT

to the

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Painted by TUTHILL, *of New-York.*

Size of the Canvas, 3 by 3 feet.

No. XVII.

CYMBELINE.

ACT II. SCENE II.

A Bedchamber; in one part of it a Trunk.

Imogene reading in her bed; a Lady attending.

Painted by WILLIAM HAMILTON, *of London.*

Size of the Canvas, 5 by 8 feet long.

No. XVIII.

A HEAD,

By a celebrated French Artist. A picture of
considerable merit.

An oval 3 by 4 feet high.

Painted by GREUZE, of Paris.

No. XIX.

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,

INSPIRED BY AN ANGEL,

PENNING THE REVELATIONS.

From the original Picture of the same size.

Painted by WARD, of Newark.

Size of the Canvas, 13½ by 16½ inches.

No. XX.

A PORTRAIT OF

SHAKSPEARE.

Painted by WARD, of Newark.

Size of the Canvas, 6 by 8 inches high.

No. XXI.

A PORTRAIT OF

STERNE.

Painted by WARD, of Newark.

Size of the Canvas, 6 by 8 inches.

No. XXII.

U R A N I A ,

Painted by C. NATOIRE, of Rome.

No. XXIII.

A P O L O .

Painted by C. NATOIRE, of Rome.

No. XXIV.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Painted by BOYLE, of New-York, 1801.

Size of the Canvas, 5 by 8 feet high.

In the background is a view of the celebrated
Rock Bridge in Virginia.

No. XXV.

JOHN JAY, Esq.

Signing the DEFINITE TREATY at PARIS, 1782.

Painted by BOYLE, of New-York.

Size of the Canvas, 5 by 8 feet high.

No. XXVII.

C A L V I N

WITH PORTRAITS OF TWO
MONKS.

Size of the Canvas, 4 feet 7, by 3 feet 6 inches high.

No. XXVIII.

L U C R E T I A .

After relating the outrages of TARQUIN, stabs
herself with a Poniard.

Painted by an ITALIAN MASTER.

*Size of the Canvas, 2 feet 2 inches, by 3 feet 2
inches.*

No. XXIX.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

Size of the Canvas, 3 feet by 2 feet 4 inches high.

No. XXX.

AN UNFINISHED PORTRAIT.

Painted by WOOD, of New-York.

Continual additions are making to this Collec-
tion.

Besides the Pictures in the Gallery are many
miscellaneous Prints, which are frequently re-
placed by others.

PRICE OF ADMITTANCE ONLY 12½ CENTS.

XVIII.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF NEW YORK.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON THE SECOND OF MAY, AND REPEATED BEFORE THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON THE EIGHTH OF JUNE, 1865.

BY GENERAL PROSPER M. WETMORE.

This subject may properly be divided into two branches—the men and the incidents of the Past. The first of these has been treated with considerable ability in the columns of a city newspaper, in a series of articles on the character and career of the men who had largely assisted in making New York the metropolis of a continent.*

It is doubtless true that all the industrial interests had originally united in the work of building up a great city; but to the merchants of the Olden Time and their successors must be conceded the larger portion of the credit for what has been accomplished.

The Island of Manhattan, with its opulence of waters and countless accessories of lesser islands that dot the bays and sloping shores which fringe the broad estuaries, seems to have been designed by nature for a great mart of commerce; and nobly did the early residents respond to the natural advantages spread so invitingly before them.

* The writer probably referred to the series of papers in *The New York Leader*, on "The Old Merchants of New York," by Walter Barrett, Clerk—the late Joseph A. Scoville.—ED. HIST. MAG.

The commercial sceptre at one time was about to be grasped by Rhode Island, Newport offering unusual advantages of access and climate. Massachusetts soon became an earnest competitor, Boston retaining the prestige of the Revolutionary era; while Virginia was not without a claim to ultimate triumph, for Jefferson founded great hopes on the Potomac and the never-freezing waters of the Chesapeake.

Finally, the mingled blood of the Puritan and the Hollander produced the elements of enterprise, resolution and persistent energy which determined the imperial question. The crown descended upon Manhattan. The character of her princely merchants became known and respected wherever the seas rolled and the winds blew. The whitened canvas shining under the Starry Flag drove their swift barks into every port that offered profitable traffic. Homeward the loaded argosies came, freighted with Europe's choicest products—lustrous silken tissues from the looms of France; glossy fabrics woven of the Saxon fleece by British hands; and generous juices crushed from luscious grapes born of the Southern skies; ivories and gems,

“Barbaric pearl and gold,”

from Afric's burning coasts; spices and myrrh, fragrant herbs and precious jewels, undying attar of rose, the princely bridal shawl, and all the priceless treasures of the Indies.

It was fitting, therefore, that some skilful hand should paint the pen-portraits of the men who had shared in the perils, braved the vicissitudes, and won the rewards of all this golden enterprise. The premature loss, by death, of the writer who had opened this new field of letters, it is to be hoped may be supplied by others com-

petent to continue, and more accurately to complete, the grateful task. But our purpose at this time is to discuss the second branch of the question—that which relates to the local incidents, and the visible objects, which connect the present time with the City of the Past.

The casual observer will find but few existing memorials of the early days of New-York.

Occasionally the removal of an ancient edifice attracts attention, calls for a newspaper paragraph, and so another relic of by-gone days passes forever from our sight and is forgotten.

The writer of these pages is somewhat given to searching out the few remaining landmarks which remind the present generation that the City of its Pride was not built in a day; and he proposes to share with others, who may feel an interest in the subject, the information gleaned in his desultory rambles.

It has been justly remarked that our community has little veneration for antiquity. Yet we are not wholly without missionaries in a field of grateful duty which seeks to preserve the memory of long-vanished events.

Valentine, Lossing, Dawson, and Davis—earnest, truthful, accurate and genial Davis, now resting from his labors—have won the gratitude of all true antiquarians by persistent researches among the records, traditions, and incidents of our early history. Winthrop, in his interesting reminiscences of Old New York, has pleasantly and graphically pictured to us the domestic life, habits and customs of the descendants of the Stuyvesants; while the libraries and collections of the public-spirited members of the Bradford Club are affluent in memorials of the past and lyrical treasures which our hearts “would not willingly let die.”

To present before the Society, in logical connection, the sketch of an ancient Homestead, with which this paper will conclude, it becomes necessary to reproduce a few passages which have already appeared in VALENTINE'S *Manual*, under the title of

PAISLEY.

* * * * *

"Every person at all familiar with the history of Scotch manufactures will readily call to mind a busy, prosperous town, bearing the above name, in Renfrewshire, and chiefly known by its extensive trade in cotton and woolen goods.

"There is another PAISLEY, much less distinguished in history, of which it is our purpose to speak at this time.

"The mutations in commerce and manufactures which have occurred in a space of time but little more than is allotted to a generation, are remarkable for their importance in the light of social progress, and are not undeserving of notice.

"Reference must be had to the uninviting tables of the Statistician for full information on this topic. But it may not be out of place to remark, that forty years ago the cotton sheetings, brown and white muslins, checks, stripes and drills, the substantial materials essential to the wants of the thrifty and well-ordered household, were mostly woven in hand-looms, and not as now the products of immense manufacturing establishments, around which have clustered populous cities and villages, in New York and in New England.

"Inventive genius, inspired by the examples of

“Watt, and Whitney, and Arkwright, conceived
 “and executed the complex machinery by the aid
 “of which American enterprise now largely sup-
 “plies the world with cotton goods, indispensable
 “to most nations, but which were comparatively
 “unknown to the commerce of this continent at
 “the commencement of the present century.

“Before that time the household appliances
 “were principally of linen and woolen fabrics,
 “imported from the British Islands and Conti-
 “nental Europe, while India, in exchange for our
 “silver dollars, sent us sparingly of her delicate
 “muslins, but abundantly of coarsely-woven
 “‘Baftahs,’ ‘Gurrahs’ and ‘Mammoodies,’ the
 “handiwork of a patiently laborious, but most
 “uninventive people.

“From these distant teachings we drew our
 “early lessons in cotton manufactures. Weaving
 “soon became a prosperous branch of national in-
 “dustry, and it followed, as a natural sequence,
 “that the workmen we needed resorted to our
 “shores to ply their handicraft.

“Scotland sent over her hundreds of frugal
 “and thrifty weavers, who speedily set up their
 “looms to prepare the required commodities.
 “The yarns for their use became an important
 “branch of trade; and as each piece of muslin
 “reached its destined length, and each fragment
 “of the apron-check, coveted by the industrious
 “housewife, grew to its proper dimensions, they
 “were transferred to the custody of the merchant,
 “in exchange for current coin, or a fresh supply
 “of yarn.

“The hand-weavers had become a community
 “of themselves in our city at the period referred to,
 “and had won and maintained good repute as an
 “industrious, useful and orderly people. These
 “qualities have proverbially marked the Scot.

“tish character at home and abroad, and the
 “national attributes were well sustained in the
 “habits and conduct of the little Paisley commu-
 “nity, of which we are to speak.

“The year 1822 forms an epoch in our muni-
 “cipal history.

“The yellow fever, which had so often spread
 “suffering and death among the inhabitants, made
 “its last eccentric visit to our city in the autumn
 “of that year. It brought, of course, its wonted
 “terrors. The people of the lower Wards fled at
 “its approach. The banker closed his doors; the
 “merchant packed his goods; and churches no
 “longer echoed the words of Divine Truth.
 “Many hundreds of citizens abandoned their
 “homes and accustomed occupations, that they
 “might seek safety beyond the reach of pestilence,
 “putting their trust in broad rivers and green
 “fields.

“But a few days elapsed from the first alarm,
 “and business had found a refuge and a resting-
 “place. What was then the village of Green-
 “wich, and is now the Ninth Ward of the city,
 “became the improvised centre of trade and com-
 “merce.

“The village of that day is not easily tracea-
 “ble on the city map. At a little distance from
 “the spot where the larger merchants had made
 “their temporary homes, ran a secluded country
 “lane, which bore the somewhat pretentious
 “name of Southampton Road. Ancient trees, of
 “a growth anterior to the Revolution, lent their
 “welcome shade in the sultry days of summer,
 “and their protection from the inclement storms
 “of winter, to the sparsely scattered dwellers in
 “this pleasant suburb of the city.

“A convenient nook by the side of this quiet
 “lane was chosen by a considerable number of

“the Scotch weavers as their place of retirement
 “from the impending danger. They erected their
 “modest dwellings in a row, set up their frames,
 “spread their webs, and the shuttles flew merrily
 “from willing fingers.

“With the love of Scotland strong in their
 “hearts, and the old town, from which they had
 “wandered far away, warm in their memories,
 “they gave their new home the name of PAISLEY
 “PLACE.

“The writer of this sketch, who well remem-
 “bered and had dealt with the weavers of 1822,
 “chanced to pass, a short time since, through
 “Seventeenth street, from the Sixth to the Sev-
 “enth avenues. Thoughts of the present, and
 “not of the past, occupied his mind. An open
 “gateway attracted attention and invited en-
 “trance.

“Listlessly, he sauntered within a charmed
 “circle of ancient memories. He had unwittingly
 “wandered into the pathway once known as South-
 “ampton Road. The elms and poplars had suffered
 “the doom of city trees; the old chestnut, from
 “whose gnarled branches the little urchins of
 “the past had gathered the nuts of autumn, lived
 “only in antiquarian memories: but there stood,
 “plainly visible, the Weavers Row, dim with the
 “marks of age, yet fresh in the observer's mind
 “as an object of interest forty years ago. The
 “paint had faded away from the time-worn ma-
 “terials which formed the humble structures, but
 “the simple sign-words remained to mark the
 “spot where once the busy weaver sat, humming
 “his Scottish airs, while, swiftly as flew the eb-
 “bing hours of life, the checkered webbing grew
 “beneath his plastic hands.

“‘Paisley Place’ survives its fourth decade of
 “years, yet no shuttle flies under its fast-decay-

"ing roofs. The moldering frames remain, the
 "broken threads hang swaying in the breeze that
 "enters the crevices of the shattered walls; but
 "the weaver's song is hushed: time and death
 "have done their work, and the little primitive
 "fraternity has vanished before the advancing
 "march of associated enterprise."

* * * * *

In the preceding sketch, attention was specially directed to the year 1822.

The office of Mayor of the city of New York, for that year, was filled by Stephen Allen, a man singularly gifted by nature and self-culture with qualities which eminently fitted him for public station.

Of stern and unbending integrity, indomitable perseverance in the discharge of all duties, and a resolute determination to forbid the intrusion of private interests into any public trust, he was a rare example of an upright and efficient magistrate.

Living to a ripe and honored old age, in the enjoyment of the fruits of a well-won independence, he perished, at fourscore years, by the accident which destroyed the steamer *Henry Clay*, on the Hudson River, in the summer of 1852.

The mention of this venerable and respected name recalls vividly to the mind of one who knew them well the persons and characters of a class of citizens long associated with Stephen Allen in the conduct of public affairs, each of whom has left the memory of a life of usefulness and honor.

The city of New York may well be proud of a municipal record which contains the names of William Paulding, Walter Bowne, Richard Riker, Benjamin Bailey, John T. Irving, Saul Alley, Preserved Fish, Eldad Holmes, Abraham Van

Nest, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Myndert Van Schaick, David Bryson, John Targee, Isaac L. Varian, Churchill C. Cambreleng, and Jacob Lorillard.

The time will come, if it be not now, when some practised hand shall rightly depict the services rendered by these and other citizens who illustrated an epoch honored in its traditions of fidelity to public duty.

In this digression upon the men of past times, we are in danger of losing sight of the topic under discussion.

Mr. Valentine has fortunately rescued from the oblivion of private archives a rare and curious map, which indicates the precise locality of Paisley Place.

Southampton Road appears to have been a continuation of Great Kill Road, and extended circuitously from a point near the intersection of Seventh avenue and Sixteenth street to Abingdon Road (familiarily known in former days as Love Lane), which ran nearly on the line of the present Twenty-first street, from Broadway to Fitz Roy Road, near the commencement of the Eighth avenue.

The map alluded to is accompanied, in the *Manuals* for 1852 and '3, by an explanatory table, giving the numbers affixed to the several estates situated on the lower portion of Manhattan Island, with the names of their respective proprietors in the Olden Time.

The information thus furnished will serve to elucidate many of the questions which interest the antiquarians of the present day.

Number sixty-seven on the map, it will be seen, refers to the Greenwich estate of Sir Peter Warren.

This English family resided for a number of

years on their extensive property, and gave their name to one of the city streets.

Admiral Warren, who seems to be but little known in written history, was an adopted citizen of New York, and exercised considerable influence in the affairs of the Colonial government.

It is a mooted question with the antiquarians of the day, whether or not the house known as No. 1 Broadway, so long and intimately associated with interesting local traditions, was the property and town residence of Admiral Warren. It is undoubtedly true, that, during the Revolution, these premises, which originally extended to the river,* were in possession of Captain Kennedy, who afterwards became the Earl of Cassillis; but it is believed by many that they had been previously occupied by the Admiral.

His connection with the operations against Louisburg are incidentally alluded to by Mr. Baucroft, in the closing chapter of the third volume of his history.

The Admiral was knighted for his services in the Royal Navy, while in command of a fleet on this station. He married a daughter of Stephen De Lancey, an eminent New York merchant, and, besides his city possessions, was the proprietor of large estates in the Mohawk Valley.

A good deal of interesting information in regard to the Warren family may be found in a valuable historical work recently published by Mr. William L. Stone, on the *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson*, the celebrated Indian Com-

* If our friend, the writer of this paper, had said, instead of his remarks to text, that *the river, in the days of the Revolution, washed the rear of these premises*, he would have conveyed to the reader, more clearly than he has done, the truth of the case. The premises have not been so much changed as has been the water-line in that vicinity.—ED. HIST. MAG.

missioner, who was a nephew of Admiral Warren, and in early youth came to this country to undertake the management of his uncle's landed interests.

It has almost an air of romance, in alluding to a house still standing unchanged in the city of New York, in the year 1865, to quote from Mr. Stone's book, that the Colonial Assembly being driven from the city by the prevalence of small-pox, adjourned over from the twenty-eighth of November to the seventeenth of December, 1745, "then to meet at the house of Rear-Admiral Warren "in Greenwich."

One of the daughters of the Admiral married the Earl of Abingdon; another the Earl of Southampton; and a third, Colonel Skinner of the King's Army. From these sources were derived the names given to the pleasant country roads indicated on the map.

Soon after the death of Sir Peter, which occurred in Ireland in 1752, a division was made of the Warren estate on this Island.

The Abingdon portion, comprising over fifty acres, had become the property of an Englishman by the name of Malloys, a resident of this city, and was purchased from him in 1794 by a well-known citizen, the late Abijah Hammond, who was not destined to realize the advantages due to his sagacious foresight of the coming greatness of the city.

About the commencement of the present century, this property was subdivided and the square formed by Bleeker and Fourth, Perry and Charles streets was sold by Mr. Hammond to Whitehead Fish, by whom it was occupied for about twenty years.

On this ground still stands, under the shade of venerable sycamores, willows and locusts, the old

family mansion, known more than a century ago as the Lady Warren House.*

It is a rare pleasure to find so charming a spot, with every feature of its antiquity faithfully preserved, in the midst of a densely populated section of the city.

The very atmosphere of the place is filled with the associations of a past age. No one has ever invaded the sanctity of its groves. The moldering trunks of trees that perished years ago still cast their shadows on the ground over which their youthful branches once answered with music to the breeze. The primitive garden-walks recall the hues and fragrance of ancestral flowers, while the old dovescotes on the barn, swarming with airy life, restore the murmuring notes that were sweet in long-forgotten years.

Terraces are still green that have felt the footprints of unremembered generations—maidens and matrons, soldiers and civilians, subjects of a King and citizens of a Republic, many of whose forms have lain so long in the earth that their burial-places have faded away from the memories of the living.

Alas ! how few of the dwellers in these crowded haunts of Commerce, immersed in the daily concerns of life, surrounded by its pleasures, sometimes overshadowed by its great sorrows, have ever thought of the days and nights when, over the green lawns and through the lighted courts of the Warren Mansion, flashed far and wide the splendors of its gayety and fashion !

Nothing remains to recall these faded glories, save the venerable edifice within whose halls crowds of titled lords and noble dames once held high festival.

* It is thus designated on Ratzer's Map of 1767.

All have departed ; domestic legends are forgotten ; titles and those who bore them exist no longer.

This interesting homestead—a fitting place of retirement for the closing hours of declining age—has been for nearly forty years the property and residence of ABRAHAM VAN NEST, one of the oldest and most esteemed of the elder New York merchants.*

A considerable portion of the original Warren estate, including the little Paisley nook, now forms a part of the vast possessions of the Astor family. What a record of indomitable perseverance, unequalled sagacity, and matchless enterprise must be recognized and honored in the mercantile career, out of which has grown the colossal fortune founded by John Jacob Astor !

All the ancient landmarks which connected us with Colonial times are rapidly passing away. The city has absorbed the suburbs far beyond the locality indicated in these sketches, and it is remarkable, indeed, that even one spot should have been spared to gladden the hearts of those who love to study the features of the past.

Yet a little while, and the surging waves of aggressive progress will doubtless have swept away forever even the few remaining vestiges of the days when this people dwelt tranquilly under the shadow of the British Crown.

The sudden growth in population, wealth and influence which has made the city of New York the marvel of a century, is but a type of the National advancement in physical and moral greatness.

Out of a brief period of imminent peril to free

* While the pen drops these words upon the paper, this venerable citizen has passed to his rest.

institutions, the American Union emerges before the world with a strength, vigor and self-reliance which establish its rank among the foremost nations of the earth.

The decrees of Divine Providence, which control the destinies of men and nations, are alike inexorable and inscrutable. When George the Third of England, for the mere enforcement of an unequal tax, tightened the reins of despotic power over a Colony, he was unwittingly founding a Republic destined to span a Continent. By a fierce intestine revolt which, in the interest of human servitude, struck a parricidal blow at the heart of a Nation, an Empire of thirty millions souls has been forever consecrated to the sacred principle of human freedom.

Abstract of Title to a Block of Ground situate at Greenwich, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, conveyed by the Executors of Whitehead Fish, deceased, to Abraham Van Nest, by Indenture bearing date the Twenty-third day of November, 1821.

The Right Hon. Willoughby,
Earl of Abington, of the
Kingdom of Great Britain,
by John Watts, Junr., his
Attorney, of the first part,
the said John Watts, Junr.,
Trustee for the said Earl of
Abington, of the second part,

Indenture dated
May 1st, 1788,
with full cov-
enants.

to

David H. Mallows, of the City
of New York, Bolter, of the
third part.

Recorded in Register's Office, in Liber 50 of Conveyances, page 351, April 18th, 1795

This deed recites that the premises therein (and herein) after described was part of the Estate of Sir Peter Warren; that in or about the year 1768, the Earl of Abington intermarried with Charlotte Warren, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Sir Peter Warren; that in pursuance of a marriage settlement bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, 1768, and made previous to and in contemplation of said marriage, the said Earl and Countess, by lease and release, dated the fourth and fifth of September, 1785, conveyed unto Samuel Eastwyck, Esqr., the share, right and estate of the said Countess in the lands and real estate of which the said Sir Peter Warren was seized or entitled to in the Provinces of New York or New Jersey, or elsewhere in America, to hold the same to the use of the said Earl of Abington, his heirs and assigns forever; which indentures were duly acknowledged by said Earl and Countess before the Lord Mayor of London, and recorded in the Secretary's Office for the State of New York, in Liber Deeds No. 1, page 392, &c.; that in virtue of the said marriage settlement and of settlements made in contemplation of marriage between Ann Warren (one other of the daughters of the said Sir Peter Warren) with Charles Fitz Roy, then Lord Southampton, and also of the marriage of Susannah (the other daughter of Sir Peter Warren) with Colonel William Skinner (in each of which said settlements there was a clause authorizing the Trustees to make partition of the estate of the said Sir Peter Warren) a partition had taken place of the estate of the said Sir Peter Warren lying in America, whereupon certain lands, tene-

ments and hereditaments, of which the premises therein (and herein) after described is part and parcel, were conveyed to the said John Watts to the use of the said Willoughby, Earl of Abington, his heirs and assigns forever, free from the dower of the said Countess of Abington, and in lieu of his undivided share of the estate whereof the said Sir Peter Warren died seized in the States of New York and New Jersey, as by the said conveyance thereof executed by Francis, Earl of Hertford and others, Trustees in the said several marriage settlements named, and again duly acknowledged by the said Countess of Abington before the Lord Mayor of London, bearing date the thirtieth of August, 1787, would appear; that the said Willoughby, Earl of Abington, by his certain Deed Poll or Letter of Attorney, duly executed under his hand and seal, and then lately recorded in the Secretary's Office of the State of New York, did constitute the said John Watts his attorney, either in the name of the said Earl or in his own name, to sell and convey, all together or in parcels, the said lauds and premises so conveyed to him, and of which that therein (and herein) after described is part and parcel.

Therefore, in consideration of Two thousand two hundred Pounds, the said parties of the first and second parts convey to the said David H. Mallows, his heirs and assigns:

"All that certain Mansion House, Barn and
 "Plantation situate, lying and being in the Out
 "Ward of the City of New York, between the
 "Main Road leading to Greenwich and the Lane
 "called Old Greenwich Lane; and is bounded to
 "the Eastward by said Old Greenwich Lane; to
 "the Southward, partly by a Road called Skinner
 "Road and partly by a lot of Land in the occu-
 "pation of the Widow Amos; to the Westward,

"partly by the said Main Road leading to Green-
 "wich and partly by the Land in the occupation
 "of the said Amos; and to the Northward by
 "Ground belonging to Daniel Ludlow now in
 "the occupation of Yellis Mandevil: containing
 "Fifty-one Acres, three Roods, and thirty-four
 "Perches. And also a Lot of ground lying on
 "the West side of the Main Road leading to
 "Greenwich; and is bounded to the Eastward by
 "said Road, to the South partly by said Road
 "and partly by a lot of ground in the occupation
 "of said Widow Amos, to the Westward by
 "Hudson's River, and to the Northward by
 "ground late of James Jauncey, and containing
 "Four Acres and nine Perches."

David H. Mallows, of the City	}	Full Warrantee Deed, dated June 16, 1794.
of New York, Bolter,		
to		
Abijah Hammond, of the said	}	
City, Esquiro.		

Recorded in Liber 155 of Conveyances, November 16, 1821.

Abijah Hammond and Wife	}	Deed dated April 21, 1802.
to		
Whitehead Fish.		
Executors of Whitehead Fish	}	Deed dated November 21, 1821
to		
Abraham Van Nest.		

XIX

JONATHAN LAWRENCE'S RECOLLECTIONS
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.*

The night before leaving Long Island I went to bed early in the evening (as usual)—and in the night somewhere about 11 or 12 o'clock as I suppose, a party of three soldiers entered the house. I was awake when one of them came into the bedroom where I lay, probably to see what they could plunder, he did not notice me, but left the room without taking anything, the women in the house were awake and up. The old Lady as soon as the soldiers left the House directed their Slave (Jack) to go and prepare the boat to escape to Barn Island. The boat was accordingly prepared about 4. o'clock. A. M. (a perrianger), which the old Gentleman had; and sundry things, amongst the rest a cheese and other refreshments, were placed in the boat, and with the Children and two women servants, (Sam taken out of bed without clothes, Judy with only her night gown, and Peggy with a calico frock suddenly thrown on.) Judy was sick and was carried in the arms of our slave Margaret and aunt Peggy Riker and her daughter Jane went into the boat together, crossed over the River, landed on Barn Island near the Bluff, and walked to Behanna's (?) House, (Lowndey). By this time it became so light as to see what was doing near our Home. Then we crossed the Island, and somehow got a boat, crossed over Harlem River, and went to a house in Harlem, and wanted to get something to eat. But the American troops being encamped near, (at

* From the original, in the possession of John S. Lawrence, Esq., of New York.

Kingsbridge,) and all the bread taken up for the army, could get no bread ready baked; and had to wait until it could be baked, when we made our meal at the House we stopped at, (name not recollected) with the Bread & Cheese, etc. The old Gentleman being not far off with the Convention, near where the army was encamped, was apprized by his wife of their situation; and I remember being at Berrian's, on the opposite side of the River, near Kingsbridge, when the drummers allowed me (a boy of nine years old) to beat upon their drums, the family being all there by agreement between father & Berrian until their retreat up the North River. Don't remember how long we remained there, but from there we went in a boat procured by father, to Tappan, to a relation of Mr Riker, after a few weeks stay went to Mr Martinez who married a Riker, about ten miles further up the River. Remember while at Mr Riker's, father used to go out and catch crabs, from my recollection uncommonly fine and large. After being a short time at Mr Martinez's, cold weather was setting in, and there, as well as at Riker's, some clothes were procured for the girls. I remember also that on a certain day after our arrival at Martinez's, he and father went and took down an old stone fence, and hid under it a few articles of family plate which had been suddenly collected and were brought away from home on the day of their departure from Long Island. Having accidentally seen the concealment of these valuables, I was charged to keep the secret, if any enquiries should be made respecting them. From Mr Martinez's we removed to Rhinebeck, and I am not positive where we first put up, but it was either at Dr Coopers or Mr Tinley. Spent the winter at Mr Tinley; went in the Spring to Dr. Cooper; and

while at Dr. Coopers, certain Chemists or saltpetre manufacturers came to Rhinebeck, and prepared saltpetre there, some of the cattle having eaten of it, being enticed by the salt, died in consequence. About this time Kingston (Esopus,) having been burnt by the British, father deemed it prudent to retreat with his family from Rhinebeck, and went to New City. But on the British leaving Esopus, and returning towards New York, father returned to Dr. Cooper's where Richard was born. This was in January, 1778. When we were at Tink's (winter of 1777) the Hessians were taken and the news having reached us, the old Lady and I walked through the snow to Mr Bradfords at Cubacks(?) to announce it and rejoice at the capture. In the spring of 1778. Mr Bradford's family removed from Cubacks house to Rhinebeck flats, and father took the house they left. There we remained for a year, when father hired the farm of Atwater, at New Hackensack, in Dutchess County, a sequestered farm of the State. Remained there two years and cultivated the farm. The old Gentleman was not much at home during all the time being engaged continually in public affairs. Remained there two years, during which Abraham Riker* was born; and then removed to a house and large farm of 300 acres belonging to a Mr French, at Dover, cultivated the farm and lived there two and a half years. There Joseph was born; and thence in the fall of 1783 the preliminaries of peace having been announced, Father, and Judy, and I rode down through Westchester to Hornes Hook ferry, (Hellgate), and crossed over. Went to uncle W^m Lawrence and there Judy and I remained, until father went to New York and made arrangements for settling his family in the City; and then re-

* The late Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq.—ED. HIST. MAG.

turned to Dover and brought the family down to New York by way of Fishkill, in a Sloop commanded by Capt. Bogardus. They had a boisterous passage down, and on their arrival went and stayed one day at Mr Bradfords Coffee House; and then removed to a house, corner Burling Slip and Water Street. Before the family reached this City I in company with other young men of Newtown, rode down to the City and joined the escort of General Washington on his taking possession. I remember on the arrival of the troops, the halyards of the flagstaff having been cut, (by the British it was said) a Sailor mounted the flagstaff with fresh halyards, rigged it, and hoisted the American flag; and received from the bystanders contributions of sixpences and shillings. There was great shouting and rejoicing upon the occasion.

X.

"HARLEM, FIFTY OR SIXTY YEARS AGO."

Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE:

Sixty years ago, I was only a boy; yet I think I can comply with your request to tell you something of "HARLEM, AS IT WAS FIFTY OR "SIXTY YEARS AGO," with some degree of accuracy. I will try to do so, with the understanding that if my friend and neighbor, Riker, shall hereafter find me in error, he and you will attribute it less to a desire on my part to misrepresent, than to a failure of my memory—for, to be candid, I am not what I once was.

Entering Harlem by what was known as "THE OLD HARLEM ROAD," after passing through

what has always been famous as McGowan's Pass—now on the line of One hundred and seventh-street, midway between the Fifth and Sixth avenues—when just beyond what is now One hundred and eighth-street, on the flat land, one branch of the road diverged to the Westward, while the other turned, almost due East, toward the river.

I remember there was a small house, with a kitchen in the rear, forming an L, on the property of Lawrence Benson, on the right side of the road, just *below* the forks, but I do not remember who occupied it; and I remember, also, that a single brook was crossed by the Westernmost branch, just *above* the forks to which I have referred.

The first of these two branches is what you, Thirty years ago, when you went to the Manhattanville school and caught gold-fish in the pond by David Mollenaer's, was wont to call "HARLEM LANE"—we called it, "Fifty or Sixty years ago," "THE OLD ROAD TO KINGSBRIDGE,"—the last was "THE OLD ROAD TO HARLEM," along which you will now, "in faith," travel by my side.

As I said, this "Old Road" left the line of the road leading through the Pass, just above what is now One hundred and eighth-street; and running to the Eastward, on the line of what is now One hundred and ninth-street, when immediately West from the Fifth-avenue, it crossed a pretty wide stream, probably that noted MARITIME DAVIT'S VLY, of which you have told me. Immediately after crossing that stream, the road turned to the left; and in nearly a straight course it ran thence, about Northeasterly, to Harlem, crossing the present Fourth-avenue just above what is now One hundred and fifteenth-street, and striking the village on what is now One hundred and

twentieth-street, not far Westward from the Third-avenue.

I remember that on the right hand, below the forks of the two roads, was the estate of Lawrence Benson—a fine property of Sixty-fours acres; on the left hand, above and below the forks, were a hundred acres belonging to Valentine Nutter; immediately in front of the forks, was a parcel of nearly Seventeen acres, bounded on the West by the Kingsbridge road, on the East by the brook, and belonging to James Beekman; beyond the brook, on the road to Harlem, on the left of the road, were lands of the heirs of Henry Rankin, of John Combs, and, extending quite to the village, of Sampson A. Benson; while on the right of the road, extending all the way to Harlem, was the extensive unimproved property of the heirs of Peter Benson. Just at the entrance to the village, above the line of the property of these heirs, near what is now One hundred and sixteenth-street, on the traveler's right hand, was a small lot, running back to what was known as "THE MIDDLE ROAD," and containing a dwelling and several other buildings; and still farther, on the same side of "THE OLD ROAD," was a triangular lot, owned by Luke Kipp.

At this spot "THE OLD HARLEM ROAD," along which I have led you, approached very nearly to another road, which, running diagonally and in a straight line across the present street-blocks, from the Mill-pond—near what is now the junction of Fourth-avenue and One hundred and seventh-street—to what is now One hundred and twentieth-street, not far Westward from the Third-avenue, was known as "THE MIDDLE ROAD," or "THE OLD BRIDGE ROAD." It did not intersect the latter, however, although there

was a communication between the two, at this place,* but after it had made a *detour* to the West, (between the vacant property of Sampson A. Benson, already referred to, on the left, and the house-lots, on the right, of John O. Zuell, Joseph Mott, and Mr. Waldron,) it returned, and taking nearly a Northeasterly course, it ran in a straight line to the river, between what is now One hundred and twenty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-sixth-streets, a short distance Eastward from the First-avenue—crossing in its course “THE MIDDLE ROAD,” already referred to.

As I have said, “THE OLD HARLEM ROAD” intersected “THE MIDDLE ROAD” on the line of what is now One hundred and twentieth-street, not far to the Westward of Third-avenue; and here may be said to have been the heart of the ancient village of HARLEM. To the left, running North-westerly, or diagonally across the present blocks, at about a right angle from the line of “THE OLD ROAD,” was another road running over toward Kingsbridge, and joining “THE “OLD KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,” or “HARLEM LANE,” at what is now One hundred and thirty-first-street, a short distance Westward from the Eighth-avenue.

Still further to the Eastward was “THE MIDDLE ROAD,” running up to Coles’ Bridge, which is now at the head of the Third-avenue; and in front, extending to the river, as I have already stated, was “THE OLD HARLEM ROAD,” along which I have brought you.

From this central spot, let me recall my recollections, a moment, as we face the East river, looking down “THE OLD ROAD,” toward the

* This communication was between the lots of Luke Kipp and John O. Zuell, which were thus made equivalent to corner lots.



